

## IRISH COMPULSION TO BE ENFORCED, PREMIER WARNS

Ireland Will Be Justly Treated But It Must Give Men

## U. S. IS CONSIDERED

American Opinion Is Reason Why Home Rule Should Be Granted

## BILL IS PASSED

Man-Power Measure Carries Commons After A Sharp Debate

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 18.—In the House of Commons today, the Man-Power Bill passed its third reading by 301 votes to 103.

During the report stage of the Man-Power Bill, Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the Nationalist Party, moved the omission of the clause concerning conscription in Ireland and pressed the Government to state its real plans. No one would believe the Government intended to pass Home Rule until a Parliament was actually sitting in Ireland, but if steps were taken to carry Home Rule, a very great effect would be produced.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to Mr. Dillon, said that an analogy could not be drawn between the application of the present bill to Ireland and the attempt to tax the American Colonies against their will because the latter in the case it was a matter of taxation without representation. Further, in no measure of self-government claimed by any responsible body representing Ireland in the House of Commons up to the present, had it ever been contended that questions bearing upon the organization of the army and navy and the defence of the country and the Empire should be entrusted to any Parliament except the Imperial Parliament.

### Irish Consent First?

With regard to the claim that the consent of Ireland should be obtained first, the same argument could be applied to Wales and Scotland. But the Government did not think there was anything which degraded from the pride of their race in delegating to the Empire of which they are citizens, the right to enforce any measures in the name of the Empire through the machinery of the Imperial Government for raising forces for the defence of the Empire.

With regard to Mr. Dillon's contention that more success could be obtained in the war, it must be remembered that within eighteen months one of our great Allies, which had an army of five to six million men, had gone out of the war. It could not be contended that the present Government was responsible for Bolshevism in Russia.

Cries from the Irish benches of "Yes, it is," and from Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. George N. Barnes, Labor M. P. for Glasgow, said that the Government hoped to carry Home Rule before conscription in Ireland became operative.

Sir Edward Carson asked whether the Government meant that before calling to the colors any Irishmen, Home Rule would be passed.

Mr. Healy asked: "If the House of Lords will not pass the Home Rule Bill will the Government resign?"

Mr. G. N. Barnes said: "I should certainly say they would," whereupon the Premier interposed "Hear! Hear!"

Mr. G. S. Barnes appealed to Ireland to trust the Government and organized labor in this country to see that justice was done to Ireland and, in return, to give their soldiers the support which is their due.

### Carson Supports Bill

Sir Edward Carson said he would continue to support the Bill in any circumstances because no more detestable domination could be put over the world than what the Germans are now attempting. He would prefer anything to a German victory. He said that the Ulster Division now was a mere skeleton of its former self. He was ashamed of Ireland. Their ranks ought

(Continued on Page 8)

## Restrictions On Ricshas To Be Enforced By Police

Coolies Must Remain At Stands Despite Protests; Meetings Held But No Further Trouble Breaks Out

War is on between the Shanghai Municipal Police and the ricksha coolies and drastic action will be taken by policemen if necessary to enforce the municipal regulations regarding ricksha traffic. The coolies must remain at stands when they have no passengers and policemen all over the city have been instructed to take away the licenses of violators. Orders were issued to policemen a few days ago in an attempt to control the situation and the "ricksha reform" wave is still sweeping the city.

Everything was quiet yesterday although extra police and units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps stood ready to put a quietus on any outbreak.

The only semblance of trouble occurred late Wednesday night when four Chinese attacked Corporal Braga of the Portuguese company, on guard at Chaofong and Hanbury Roads. The men fled after Corporal Braga hit one with his bayonet.

### Coolies Try To Organize

According to police reports, ricksha coolies twice attempted to organize following the miniature riot at Carter Road, Wednesday morning. Conscientious objectors held a meeting at Range Road, near Haskell Road shortly before noon and urged other coolies to stop work. Detective Inspector Fitzgibbons and Sikhs arrested one coolie and the others dispersed when a detail arrived from the Hongkew station.

Another meeting at Range Road and Woosung Road was ended by the police without trouble.

Meanwhile the ricksha coolie must stick to the stands as provided in the Municipal Council regulations.

On the Bund there are 13 stands and similar stands have been established in all parts of the city.

Four ricksha coolies were charged yesterday morning at the Mixed Court before American Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Wong with participating in the riot of Wednesday morning. They were ordered to be remanded in custody. Their names are San Zu-ching, Tsang Ah-

Jung, Sih Tsoung-sung and Yang Tha-foo.

Inspector Aiers stated that at about 8.45 Wednesday morning, some trouble arose in the Carter Road. As he went there he saw a crowd of coolies was breaking up a tram car. He was struck on the head in attempting to stop them. One of the coolies was shot and injured; and two of the accused were trying to remove the injured man. Witness identified them as being in the crowd at the riot. A Chinese constable gave evidence for the arrest of the third accused, while the fourth accused was shot and was detained in a hospital.

### Inquest Over Riot Victim

An inquest over the body of the coolie killed in the riot Wednesday was held yesterday morning at the Mortuary before American Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Kwan.

A verdict of death caused by a gunshot wound inflicted by Chief Inspector A. H. Aiers in the course of his duty while trying to quell riot and render necessary assistance to Inspector R. C. Aiers was returned. The Assessor added that he thought the police deserved special commendation for their prompt action in the matter.

Chief Inspector A. H. Aiers, Inspector B. C. Aiers, Detective Sergeant Robertson and the wife of the deceased testified. The latter stated that her husband was not a ricksha coolie but a firewood dealer, who went out in the morning to collect his accounts.

Chief Inspector Aiers said that at 8.30 Wednesday morning he received information that there was trouble with ricksha coolies in Sinza and Markham Roads. On Carter Road he saw the windows of three or four tramcars broken and glass lying all over the road. He saw about a dozen Chinese armed with sticks and iron bars chasing Inspector R. C. Aiers, who was running towards Bubbling Well Road. Witness came up close to one of the rioters and shot him. This man he believed to be the dead man at the mortuary. He shot another

(Continued on Page 13)

## AUSTRIAN EMPEROR CRITICISED IN GERMANY

Scolded For Letter Revealed By Clemenceau; Another To Be Produced?

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, April 16.—The Koelnische Volks-Zeitung, severely criticizing Emperor Karl of Austria, refers to the highly painful impression made in Germany. It says that the Foreign Office in Berlin was ignorant of the existence of the Emperor of Austria's letter to his brother-in-law. Such a private letter would have been unthinkable in the time of the Emperor Franz Josef and it hopes that in future the Emperor Karl will avoid all similar audacious experiments in the domain of Foreign Politics.

Baron Burian, the Austrian Minister of Finance, has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in succession to Count Czernin.

London, April 17.—The flood of comments in the Austrian, German and neutral press testifies to the sensation caused on the continent by the publication of the letter written by the Emperor of Austria to his brother-in-law, Prince Sixte of Bourbon, and the resignation of Count Czernin. The enemy newspapers are striving to bolster up the Emperor's denial of the authenticity of the letter and are ringing the praises of Count Czernin, though some admit that a painful impression has been caused in Germany by both events and express fear that the crisis will spread to Germany.

Meanwhile the Paris papers hint at the imminence of fresh disclosures, notably a second letter written by the Emperor to Prince Sixte.

The Swedish and other neutral press is almost unanimous in believing the authenticity of the letter published by the French Government.

## EASY TERMS OFFERED LIBERTY BOND BUYERS

International Bank Will Allow Payments In Ten Monthly Installments

Purchasers of Liberty Loan bonds will be allowed to pay for the bonds in monthly installments of ten percent is the announcement made yesterday by Manager H. C. Gulland of the International Banking Corporation. But ten percent of the amount of the bond purchased is required at the time of purchase and the other amounts are to be paid on the first day of succeeding months.

No interest will be charged by the banks during the first three months, while but 3 percent of one percent will be required by the bank the last seven months.

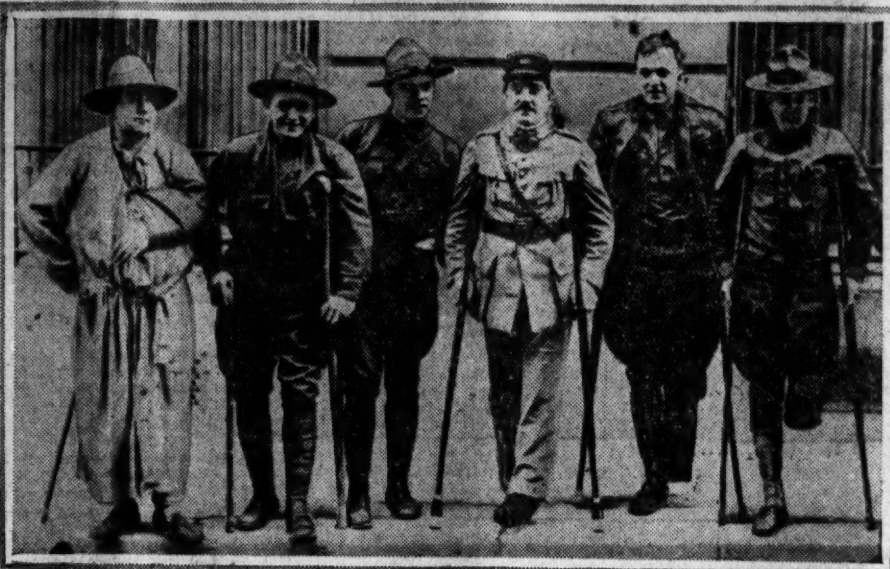
The bank will fix exchange at the current rate for the first three months. The exchange rate will drop a quarter percent monthly at the end of the three months' period. Subscribers may purchase bonds at the International Banking Corporation or at the United States Post Office. Postmaster Edward Everett having been named as sub-agent for the International Bank. The postmaster will handle particularly the \$50 and \$100 bonds and this is expected to facilitate purchases for the smaller investor.

Bonds purchased in Shanghai and delivered here will bear a charge equivalent to 3 percent of one percent to cover insurance during transit. If bonds are delivered to addresses in the United States for Shanghai buyers the insurance charge will be almost negligible.

Chinese investors, speculating on the exchange, purchased over \$15,000 worth of United States War Savings Stamps at the United States Post Office during this month. Yesterday's sales amounted to over \$11,000. The price of the American miniature war bonds is increasing at the rate of 20 cents monthly per \$100 and in addition four per cent interest is paid on the stamps. The stamps can be cashed at any time.

A \$1,000,000 subscription to a Third Liberty Loan has been made by the Hui Bussan Kaisha through its Hongkong branch, according to a telegram received in the Osaka Asahi on April 17.

## Americans Wounded In The Battle Of Cambrai



First picture of American soldiers wounded in France. These heroes of the Battle of Cambrai were photographed outside an American base hospital in France. From left to right, F. Haley, of New York; J. C. Geiger, Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. O'Neill, New York, a French soldier; Charles Geiger, of Chicago, and E. N. Darland, of Petersburg, Ill. Darland, on the extreme right, was captured by the Germans. When a counter-assault was ordered the Germans left him behind when they retreated. British troops who made the assault took him to a field hospital, where they found his leg shattered.

## TO HAVE MAY DAY BALL FOR RED CROSS BENEFIT

American War Relief To Benefit By Grand Dinner-Dance At Carlton

Combining the May Day spirit of festival with the more serious business of furnishing funds for war relief work, Americans in Shanghai will celebrate the evening of May first with a grand Red Cross dinner and dance at the Carlton Cafe.

The entire Carlton accommodations will be turned over for the affair and a crowd is expected which will test the restaurant's capacity. The dinner is set for 8 o'clock and will be served on both ground and first floors. Both dancing floors will be in operation and the rooms on the top floor of the building are to be furnished with card tables for the benefit of those who prefer dallying with the bridge pack to fox-trotting attendance to the syncopeated Muse.

An appropriate blending of May Day and patriotic decorations is being planned by the Committee in charge and further features for the entertainment of the crowd and the benefitting of the fund are being arranged. Among these will be a raffle, the prize of which, it is predicted, will insure keen competition for chances.

The great bulk of the tickets for the dinner-dance have already been sold but there are a number still available. Reservations may be made by applying to Dr. W. T. Findley, telephone number Central 1928.

The funds raised by the benefit will be turned over to the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross to be used in the war relief work rooms here.

## Waichiaopu To Conduct Parleys With Japan

Public Protest Forces Secret Negotiations To Be Taken Out Of Military Hands

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, April 18.—It is stated that owing to the strong criticism of the present method of carrying on the negotiations between China and Japan between the military representatives only, the Government has decided to transfer the negotiations to the Waichiaopu, which up to the present has been ignored. The Government has received many telegrams from the provinces, including one from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, saying that the present secrecy is causing the greatest suspicion and anxiety and urging the Government to inform the public of the course of the negotiations.

## BOLO IS EXECUTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, April 17.—Bolo has been executed. The supplementary inquiry following his disclosures had been concluded.

## New Tax Hits Shippers Sending Freight Or Express To America

Imposit Of 3 And 5 Percent In Effect From April 1

News of a new American tax which will affect local shippers to the States reached Shanghai yesterday. This consists of a 3 percent duty on all freight going inland from the coast and a 5 percent assessment on imports which go by express. The tax is effective from April 1.

Word of the tax was received via cable by Mr. R. Buchan, General Agent of the American Express Co. here, and was courteously turned over by him.

## WHOLE LISBON GARRISON WOULD GO TO FRANCE

Volunteers In A Mass For Service On The West Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Lisbon, April 16.—The entire garrison of Lisbon has volunteered for service on the Western front.

## Yangtzeppoo Strikers Cause Disturbance

200 Women Employees Of San Sing Cotton Mill Cause Police To Be Called

Police reserves of the Yangtzeppoo station were called out yesterday afternoon to quell a disturbance following a 15-minute strike of 200 female employees at the San Sing Cotton Mill, 87 Yangtzeppoo Road. The workers, employed in the weaving room of the big mill, struck because of wage difficulties and for a time, the number one coolie was the center of a threatening crowd. Sympathizers joined with the strikers but the police cleared the crowd without difficulty.

## U-BOAT BELIEVED SUNK BY JAPANESE VESSELS

Two Destroyers Attack Submarine Outside Port In The Mediterranean

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Tokyo, April 17.—Official: A Japanese destroyer in the Mediterranean, while on convoy duty, discovered a periscope outside a certain port on the 11th. Two destroyers immediately attacked it, since when there has been no trace of the submarine in the vicinity and the attack must have been effective. The enemy vessel fired two torpedoes, both of which missed.

## BRITISH POSITION GRAVE BUT FRONT REMAINS INTACT

Recent Captures Threaten Ypres And Control Of Flanders Coast

## AWAIT RESERVES

Confidence Is Felt French Reinforcements Will Turn The Tide

## BRITISH IN RALLY

Counter-Attack Restores Situation at Meteren and Makes Other Gains

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 17.—The gravity of the position resulting from the latest German successes is admitted by the newspapers but still there is no note of despondency. It is recognized that the British army, assigned the arduous role of delaying the advance of a numerically superior enemy, is holding every foot of ground with the utmost tenacity but disaster is unimaginable, for the Allied line is still unbroken.

In this connection Sir Douglas Haig's appeal to his troops is recalled, in which he spoke of French forces hurrying to their support, and confidence is felt that they will intervene at the proper time. The struggle is a repetition of Verdun on a grander scale, with Baillieu, Neuve Eglise and Wytschaete each representing Thiaumont Farm, all offered to the enemy at the price of his exhaustion.

It is pointed out, however, that the Allies' tactics of delay cannot be pressed much longer, as the German successes now threaten not merely the Ypres sector but the control of the coast. It is even urged by some military experts that it would be better to abandon Ypres and Passchendaele immediately, for the Germans are now behind Ypres both north and south.

They have pressed back the British westwards six or seven miles from Messines Ridge to the foot of the line of heights which dominate the country-side. Wytschaete is the easternmost of these hills and its loss therefore is more important than Baillieu. The battle during the next few days will probably develop northwards against Mount Kemmel, Mount Noia and Mount Rouge, which have an average height of 500 feet. Some satisfaction may be deduced from the reflection that this was not the original German plan.

### Germans Fall At Bethune

Their objective last week was Bethune. There they were held. They tried Hazebrouck, which is a more important center than Baillieu. They were stopped here also.

They are now exerting their strength northwards, but the previous two failures and also the failure of the attempt to reach Amiens justify the hope that the enemy may be stopped again.

A disquieting feature is the evidence that the enemy is still bringing fresh divisions from Russia, enabling him to increase the weight of his pressure. The Times declares that the Germans can draw reserves from Russia for months.

Correspondents testify from their own experience to the magnificent spirit of the English and Scottish regiments, who are fighting so sturdily, every man convinced of ultimate victory.

Some writers suggest that Admiral Beatty's sweep into the Cattegat is connected with the anticipation of an attempt by the German fleet to participate in the offensive.

### British Rally Successfully

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning:

We made a successful counter-attack yesterday evening in the neighborhood of Wytschaete.

Our counter-attack also restored the situation at Meteren, which we retain.

We repulsed, with loss to the enemy, repeated attacks northward of Baillieu. Our fire, at close range, caught bodies of enemy infantry advancing in close formation, inflicting heavy casualties.

The enemy endeavored to develop an attack yesterday afternoon eastward of Robecq but our artillery broke up their advance.

In consequence of the progress made by the enemy on the Lys front, our troops in the forward positions eastward of Ypres withdrew to a

## SUCCESSES IN BALKANS WON BY ALLIED TROOPS

British And Greeks Cross Struma, Rout Bulgarians And Take Villages

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, April 16.—An official despatch from Salonica reports:

The Allies have carried out a successful and extensive raid on the left bank of the Struma, between Ormanli and Lake Tchinov, in which they cleared the Bulgarian outposts from ten villages. Greek troops cooperated in brilliant fashion alongside the British.

London, April 17.—A British official despatch from Salonica reports:

The Greeks have crossed the River Struma above Lake Tchinov and occupied the villages of Bejikmah, Kakaraska, Salmah, Kispeki and Ada. The operation was a very successful one and their casualties were slight.

Further north, the British troops occupied Kumli and Ormanli and captured a few Bulgarians.

## Shells Falling In Paris Kill 13, Wound 45

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, April 17.—In the long-range bombardment yesterday, thirteen persons were killed and forty-five wounded.

## ALLIED BOMBS WRECKED BIG GERMAN AIRSHED

Disastrous Explosion At Friedrichshafen Caused By Bombardment From Air

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, April 16.—Le Temps states that the great fire and explosion at Friedrichshafen was caused by a bombardment of the place by Allied airmen.

## Missionary Killed In Foreign Houseboat

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Foochow, April 18.—It was not a junk but the Dublin University house-boat which was attacked by pirates near Samsha, when the Reverend H. E. C. Graham was killed. One of the crew was also seriously wounded.

## NO NEWS OF KYLE

China Press Correspondence Yencheng, April 15.—No further news regarding Engineer Kyle, who is being held for ransom by bandits has been received here.

## The Weather

Fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 84.7 and the minimum 52.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 73.8 and 51.3.



new line. The withdrawal was carried out deliberately and undisturbed by the enemy. Parties of German troops advancing over our old positions were caught and destroyed by the fire of our outposts.

We drove out parties of the enemy who had entered our trenches opposite Boyelles, where our line has been completely restored.

There was a considerable increase of hostile artillery firing this morning on the British front southward of the Somme.

Fleet Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

Aviation.—The weather was unfavorable yesterday, only permitting low altitude flights. We dropped over four tons of bombs on different targets. We secured a direct hit with a heavy bomb on a large column of enemy infantry.

No German aircraft were encountered yesterday.

One of our machines is missing.

German official communiqué reported:

We stormed Wulverghem in a surprise attack and took the positions on both sides of that village.

We have captured the heights between Neuve Chapelle and Bailleul.

A later German official communiqué reported:

We have stormed the heights of Wytschaete.

Success At Terrible Price

Paris, April 17.—A semi-official communiqué says that the enemy paid for his success between Neuve Chapelle and Bailleul with frightful losses of men and material.

Whole battalions were thrown in with an unexampled disregard for human life. Undoubtedly the enemy will continue the battle with fresh reinforcements and fresh sacrifices. His objective is clear, namely, to turn the range of heights rising 150 meters above the plain in the triangle formed by Camille and Bailleul. This operation demands a little time and the Franco-British forces may stop it.

The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

There has been fairly great reciprocal artillery and patrol encounters on the front of the Somme and Oise.

We carried out several coups-de-main, notably south-west of Butte-de-Mesnil, in the region of Tahure and north of Flirey. We took some prisoners.

An attack made by the enemy east of Samogneux, on the right of the Meuse, failed.

The official communiqué issued last evening reported:

There have been violent reciprocal artillery bombardments in the region of Montdidier but no infantry action.

Several attempts made by the enemy at Bois Le Pretre were repulsed after sharp fighting.

Allies May Wait Game

London, April 18.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wired this evening:

The enemy is continuing his forcing tactics, employing large masses of fresh troops.

Since the opening of his western offensive, the enemy has thrown in 120 divisions, of which many were thrown in two or three times.

Since the fall of Bailleul, the Germans have been fighting their way up Le Ravetsberg. Up to the present, however, they have advanced only a few hundred yards.

The enemy this morning renewed his assaults against Wytschaete, employing fresh troops.

Today's news is not as good as one could wish but I would suggest the following point of view. We are confronted with enormous concentrations of men and guns and the purpose of the enemy has been revealed as the separation of the British and French Armies and the crushing of the former.

Generalissimo Foch, in the closest agreement with Sir Douglas Haig, is aiming not only at arresting the enemy but at a counter-attack which shall defeat the Germans. Therefore, within certain limits, it is a sound policy to allow the Germans to spend their surplus power as lavishly as possible in order that they may reach a stage of equality or even of inferiority.

On the other hand Generalissimo Foch is endeavoring to avoid the enemy obtaining any great strategic advantage and, simultaneously, is placing a definite price upon certain places as worthy so much and no more in defending. Thus, when the price of defending Bailleul had been paid Bailleul was evacuated. Remember, von Ludendorff has practically laid down all his cards while Generalissimo Foch does not yet show his hand.

What little I know of Generalissimo Foch's dispositions inspires a degree of confidence which the situation in Flanders seemingly does not justify.

Rest assured that our own Supreme Command is watching both the enemy and the map with intense vigilance.

While the enemy hopes to frustrate our plans by forcing chances by weight of numbers, so far the incomparable steadfastness of our soldiers has deprived the enemy of the fruits of his schemes.

The latest report is that the enemy has carried Wytschaete and has established himself at Spanbroek Molen and therefore, although we are upon the slopes of Mesne Ridge, the greater part of the Ridge is in the hands of the enemy.

The enemy is attacking hard in the direction of Metzen and the situation there is obscure.

From La Bassée to Robecq the Germans are vigorously shelling our line.

At Boyelles, south of Arras, the enemy obtained a footing in our trench system. Our counter-attack drove him out.

Anxious Times Ahead But

We'll Win—Lloyd George

London, March 16.—In the course of his address to the Commons today on the Man-Power measure, Mr. Lloyd George gave a summary of the situation at the front.

The Premier said there would be fluctuations of hope and despondency. We should have both for some time yet, "but I am still full of confidence."

"I have just seen a distinguished general from the front. He told me how the generals who are fighting; that gallant old general Sir Herbert Plumer, one of the doughtiest warriors of this country. He is facing

great odds. He is quite confident. We have lost territory but we have lost nothing vital. That is the view not merely of our generals. It is the view of General Foch and General Plumer, who are equally calm and equally confident."

"General Foch was seen also this afternoon by a distinguished general who is now waiting for me. General Foch is absolutely confident."

"The enemy is aiming at destruction. They feel that if they could only get this arm out of the way their path would be clear to victory. They have not yet got it out of the way. They have inflicted, I am sorry to say, heavy losses, but nothing to the losses they have sustained. The French army is intact, the American army is coming across, there may be some there may be despondency, but if we stand together firmly and steadfastly, without giving way to fear or panic, prepared to give and take in all measures—if all parties in Britain and Ireland stand together, Irishmen in Ireland fighting with the Englishmen who are coming by the million across the pond to brigade with British troops—if we do that we will win through in the end."

—

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Shanghai, April 18, 1918.

FRENCH PIN FAITH ON

GEN. FOCH TO WIN OUT

Confident Allied Forces Under

His Command Will Repel

Germans In Flanders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 16.—Violent fighting is still proceeding in Flanders. The British troops hold strongly and with admirable valor and the certainty still prevails that the joint efforts of the French and British troops, directed by the sole command, will overcome the gigantic German pressure.

By agreeing to the appointment of Foch as Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-British forces, Great Britain has made a sacrifice in the common cause and shown a self-denial greatly to her honor. General Foch is worthy of the confidence this great nation has placed in him. He is in his sixty-seventh year. At the Ecole de Guerre he was Instructor in Strategy and Tactics and, later, Director. He is a man of daring decision and moral courage and his imaginative audacity, combined with sound judgment, have been proved over and over again: at the Battle of Morhange in August, 1914; before Nancy, where he stopped the German rush; on the Marne, where he conducted a swift offensive which threw the Prussian Guards in the marshes of Saint Gond; on the Yser, where he performed miracles.

In Flanders he was ubiquitous, always coming up at the right moment. He held the French command on the Somme in 1916. As Chief of the General Staff, he was the soul of the French army. His fine strokes of generalship on the plain, when Italy was hard pressed, again revealed his brilliant qualities.

Paris, April 16.—The New York Herald states that the Belgians have decided to recognize Foch as Generalissimo and General de Gommecq is leaving the Ministry of War and taking up the command of the Belgian divisions under Foch.

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## Britain Will Circulate Lichnowsky Memorandum

Document, Published In Full, Shows Germany's Determination To Bring On War In 1914

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 16.—A translation of Prince Lichnowsky's famous Memorandum has been published and Lord Robert Cecil stated in the House of Commons today that it would be widely circulated.

Professor Gilbert Murray, who writes the preface to the Memorandum, contributes to today's Daily Chronicle an article on the Memorandum. Among other things, Professor Murray says:

"The memoir is not indiscreet or passionate; it tells the story with devastating simplicity: a story of good faith thwarted by bad faith, wisdom by madness and the patience of the peacemaker by the fret and greed of those who placed their hopes in war."

"The story is not so new in England as in Germany. It only confirms what we knew from the White Paper and other diplomatic correspondence."

"Prince Lichnowsky gives his three main conclusions about German policy: namely, before the 23rd July, 1914, Germany encouraged the French to believe that she was not a power to be reckoned with."

"The French, though fully aware of the danger of its action leading to a world war, between the 23rd July and the 26th July, 1914, Germany rejected the British and all other proposals of mediation: on the 30th July, when Count Berchtold wanted to come to terms with Russia, Germany prevented him by launching her ultimatum. All this is a matter of common knowledge with us."

"On the other hand, the Secret Council at Potsdam on the 6th July, 1914, at which the Emperor of Germany decided upon this war-policy, is evidently common knowledge in German diplomatic circles and Prince Lichnowsky only mentions it in passing."

"Everyone now knows that Sir Edward Grey did not think that man could do to a great war but some critics are still inclined to argue that his previous pro-French and pro-Russian policy had been directed against Germany and brought the war nearer. Prince Lichnowsky's evidence on this point is quite clear."

"Sir Edward Grey, having settled all outstanding points of difference with France and Russia, wished to make similar arrangements with us. It was not his object to isolate us but to make us partners in the existing association."

"Prince Lichnowsky then gives Sir Edward Grey's own words describing his aim:

"Without interfering with our existing friendship with France and Russia, which has no aggressive obligations upon England, to arrive at a rapprochement and friendly understanding with Germany."

"Prince Lichnowsky shows how this aim was pursued."

Professor Gilbert Murray proceeds to mention the three main questions at issue between Great Britain and Germany before the war, namely, the Baghdad Railway, the Portuguese colonies and the German naval program."

Sir Edward Grey agreed not to object to the eventual acquisition of the Portuguese colonies by Germany, provided the consent of Portugal was obtained in a legitimate manner. Sir Edward Grey's only stipulation was that certain secret treaties between Great Britain and Germany must be published, one of which, signed in 1898, divided the Portuguese colonies into economic spheres of influence between England and Germany."

Professor Murray says there was nothing sinister in this treaty. It involved no claim to territory. We merely agreed not to push our trade in one part and Germany agreed not to push hers in the other part. But the German Government refused to

agree to the publication of the treaties.

Prince Lichnowsky considered this refusal insensate.

Professor Murray continues:

"To have published this treaty would have let the German people into the secret that England, whom they were taught to regard as an enemy, was really acting as a friend."

"The story is just the same with the Baghdad Railway and German shipbuilding: namely, a steady endeavor by Sir Edward Grey, even at the cost of some risk, to meet Germany's legitimate wishes and to help her to a place in the circle of 'cordial understanding' and a steady determination in the heart of the German Government to be bound by no ties which might hamper in the future her unlimited craving for power."

Professor Murray wonders why the German Government allowed the Lichnowsky Memoirs to be published in Germany. He suggests the reason is the German Government is riding two horses. "If the Western offensive succeeds then the cry will be 'Gott Count Berchtold, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to attack national heroes and no one will listen to the small voice of Lichnowsky. If the offensive fails it will be just as well to have the people prepared for some reasonable concessions. If this is true, then there is some power in the background behind the German militarists ready to profit by their successes if they win and equally ready to discard them if they lose. Von Ludendorff triumphant will be master of the world but von Ludendorff beaten will not even be master of Germany."

—

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru. Apr. 19

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru. Apr. 23

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Apr. 24

For U.S. Canada and Europe:—

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela. Apr. 27

For Manila:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru. Apr. 21

MAILS DUE

From U.S. Canada and Europe

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru. Apr. 20

Per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago M. Apr. 23

## Whiteaway-Laidlaw Has A Small Fire

Fire, originating among packing cases on the fifth floor of the Whiteaway-Laidlaw building, last night at 7.30 o'clock called the apparatus from the Central fire station, but sprinklers kept the threatening blaze under control until the arrival of the Brigade. Chemical lines extinguished the blaze, which caused slight damage. The brigade responded to the automatic alarm in the building.

Fire in a block of shops just outside the Settlement on Jukong Road, back of Range and Haskell Roads, required the attention of the Hong-kew Company of the Brigade following an alarm at 5.13 a.m. yesterday. The blaze was making rapid headway toward foreign property in the district and hose was laid from the nearest Settlement hydrants to check the advance. The local fire fighters were able to take up after about 40 minutes' work, leaving the Chapel brigade to finish the job.

Another fire, reported at 2.30 p.m., considerably damaged a Chinese dwelling near Sinza and Markham Roads.

It is reported that the Chinese woman injured in a blaze on Mohawk Road, as reported yesterday, has since died of burns.

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(1) Dunlop Casing, owing to the Special design and quality of the Canvas, and the way in which it is built up, besides being particularly resilient, heats less and lasts longer than any other Casing.

(2) The black rubber mixing Constituting the tread is extraordinarily tough and long suffering, and one of the most fortunate discoveries of our laboratory staff.

(3) The tread design (a patent) is a really scientific and most successful nonskid device.

Here is perhaps enough to go on with, but if you want matter to elaborate these points and some others, I can do so. Meanwhile I hope you will consider the reputation of the Company, plus what I have told you, sufficient to give the covers a trial. Let me know how you get on.

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## The Use And Importance Of Artillery In Modern Warfare

A Non-technical Explanation Of The Most Highly Specialised Arm Of The Allies

By Major C. J. C. Street

Major Street, author of "With the Guns," an artillery officer whose understanding of the technique of his profession, is united to a gift of clear exposition, describes below the part that artillery plays in modern warfare. His article will make the use of the artillery arm clear to the non-technical reader.

The outbreak of war came at a time when the conflict between the two schools of artillery thought was at its height. On one hand, the advocates of mobility pressed forward the development of the light field gun, that should have practically unlimited power of maneuver, and should be designed to pour out a rapid stream of light shells with a high velocity. On the other hand, the advocates of shell-power were prepared to sacrifice a large proportion of mobility and spent their energies in developing the howitzer, possessed of limited power of maneuver, but throwing a shell very many times heavier than that of the field gun, with a comparatively low velocity.

The course of the war has shown that both these schools have been justified to a certain degree, but that it is necessary that an army should be equipped with both types of weapon in order to achieve complete efficiency. A storm of light shell burst in air, is the most effective weapon against personnel, comparatively few heavy shells burst on impact, preferably with delay, will produce much greater effect against material. As a general statement, it may be said that the Allied equipment of field artillery was superior to that of the Central Powers, while the latter had an overwhelming preponderance of heavy artillery.

The first weeks of the war seemed to show a complete triumph for the heavy school. The Belgian forts fell one after another before the power of the big howitzers, until it seemed as though nothing could stand before them. Then came the end of the German advance, and the battle of the Marne, in which the "soixante quinze" gave proof that no troops in the open could hope to attack in the face of its hail of light shell. The balance swung towards the light school once more, and the "race for the sea" confirmed this tendency.

After this period, the "race for the sea" movement came to an end and both sides began to dig themselves into positions which, it soon became evident, were to be of the semi-permanent type. During this time, it became apparent that troops could very soon construct trenches in which they were relatively safe from, at all events, the frontal fire of light guns, but that it required an enormous expenditure of time and labor to construct dugouts proof against heavy howitzer shells. In the writer's experience, it is impossible to build head-cover that will resist a direct hit from a 210 mm. howitzer; to ensure real protection, it is necessary to tunnel into the solid ground to a depth of at least ten metres.

### Lessons Of Loos

The Allies now set to work to repair their deficiencies in heavy howitzers. During 1915, two further facts came to light. The first was, that heavy howitzers, if concentrated in sufficient numbers upon a defensive sector, could make it untenable for infantry. At Loos, a preliminary bombardment of four days and nights reduced the German trenches to a chaos of earth and sandbags, thus permitting a highly successful attack by the British troops. The second fact was, that against counter-attacks involving the passage of massed bodies of troops across the open, the light gun was a more efficient defence than the heavy howitzer, chiefly on account of the limited time during which the target could be brought under effective fire. This was exemplified during the French operations in Champagne, and on a smaller scale during the German counter-attack from Hill 70 on October 9, when whole columns of men in mass were literally mown down by the fire of the concentrated Allied field artillery.

Trench warfare may be defined as a state of hostilities in which both combatants have prepared a continuous line of semi-permanent defences, limited only by natural obstacles, such as the sea or a neutral frontier, which render flank attack impossible. Periodical frontal attacks are made by one side or the other upon the sector of the enemy's line opposed to them, which attacks require weeks or months of preparation. Upon any given sector of front, therefore, periods of preparation, during which no large-scale infantry attacks are delivered, alternate with periods of operation, when the battle of position approximates more or less to the battle of movement. These two periods may be considered in turn from the Artillery point of view.

### Trench Destruction

Taking the period of preparation first. The object of this period may be to pave the way for an attack upon his particular sector, or merely to engage the enemy's attention while an attack is being initiated upon some other sector. In either case, the duties of the Artillery are the same, and may roughly be divided into three heads, namely, destroying

the enemy's defences, putting his batteries out of action and harassing his billets, communications, etc.

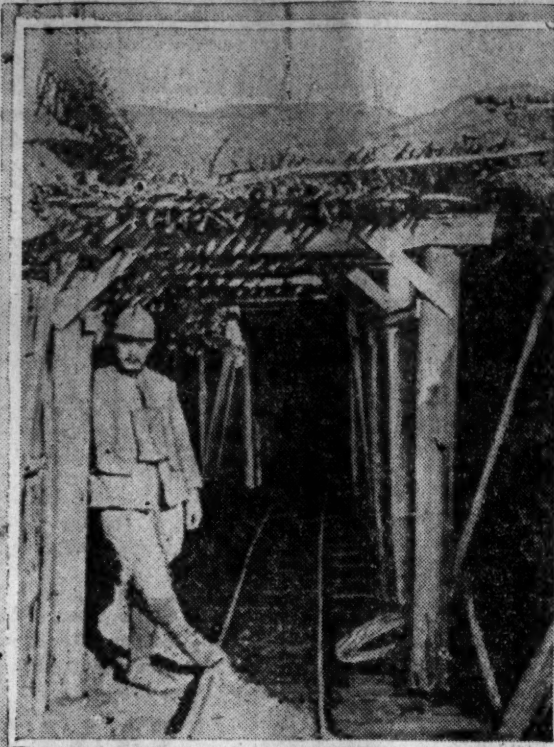
The actual destruction of hostile trenches is best carried out by medium howitzers, owing to the great shell-power that they possess. Light howitzers can relieve them of a certain proportion of the work, if the defences are not very strongly constructed, and heavy howitzers will be required to deal with any particularly powerful head-cover. The wire in front of the defences often presents a difficult problem. It is best cut by light guns firing shrapnel burst just above the ground, or by light and medium howitzers firing high-explosive, equipped with a fuse that functions instantaneously upon impact, thus preventing the formation of craters which would hinder the advance of infantry almost as much as the wire itself.

It has become an axiom that a battery can only be permanently put out of action by deliberately attacking it with very many heavy high explosive shells. It can be neutralised, that is to say it may be rendered impossible for the detachments to work the guns, by bursts of fire from lighter pieces, but the chance of doing any permanent damage to guns or position in this way is very slight. The art of concealing batteries has attained to a very high level, the guns must first be found and then some means of observation devised by which accurate fire may be directed upon them. The aeroplane and the kite-balloon have solved this problem, and have rendered it possible for heavy howitzers to destroy the batteries opposed to them. The destruction of a hostile battery involves superiority in the air, to allow the observing aeroplane the necessary freedom of movement, and almost perfection of personnel material and method. As an example of how far these factors are now on the side of the allies, it may be mentioned that during the course of a recent month, the British artillery succeeded in putting no less than 1,831 German batteries out of action, while during the same period, the Germans succeeded in ranging on only 743 British batteries, a very small number of which were actually prevented from firing.

**Shelling Rail-Heads**  
The harassing of the enemy's billets and communications involves the use of heavy long-range guns, as the objectives are usually beyond the range of the howitzers. Light guns can be usefully employed at night against communication trenches, light railways and other avenues of approach to the front line, and even against billets and battery positions when these are within their range. But the greatest effect must be looked for from the bombardment of main rail-heads, headquarters, and the like, and these are usually placed so far behind the line that they are out of reach of any but the heaviest guns. Targets such as these are best engaged with aerial observation, or after careful calibration from the map without observation at all.

During the period of operations, which includes the preliminary bombardment and the subsequent consolidation, the duties of the artillery of the attack and of the defence necessarily differ. In both cases their aim is to support their own infantry. The artillery of the attack must use the preliminary bombardment to destroy the enemy's defences as far as possible. It does not pay to do much counter-battery work at this stage; if a hostile battery finds that it is discovered, it shifts its position and may open fire from an unknown point when the attack is delivered. As soon as the infantry assault is launched, the lighter part of the artillery opens a barrage in front of the advancing troops, while the heavier units concentrate their attention upon

## Engineering Feats On Firing Line



This tunnel used to store shells for the big guns has another entrance further up the hill which may be used in case of emergency.

the enemy's batteries, whose positions should have been previously discovered. A certain number of howitzers should be kept in hand to deal with the infantry advance. When the latter are consolidating, the artillery maintains a barrage round them to prevent immediate counter-attack, and prepares to take up its duties as the artillery of the defence, in case the enemy determines upon a deliberate attack on the newly-won positions.

### Neutralising The Guns

As soon as it is perceived that the enemy meditates an attack, the artillery of the defence concentrates its attention upon the hostile battery positions, so as to mitigate the violence of the preliminary bombardment. Its endeavor should be to neutralise the batteries engaged in this bombardment as soon as they open fire, and to maintain fire upon them as long as they continue. Meanwhile such guns as can be spared from this essential counter-battery work must keep up a constant fire upon the points where the enemy is most likely to assemble his assaulting troops, who must be given no rest night or day. As soon as the attack is launched, fire must be opened upon the assaulting infantry, and the heaviest possible barrage put up behind them to prevent reinforcement or ammunition reaching their ranks. No attempt should be made at this stage to deal with the guns of the attack, although the guns of the defence may be suffering severely from their fire. When the attack has reached its limit, and the hostile infantry are consolidating the positions they have gained, as intense a fire as possible should be concentrated upon these positions, and a barrage put up behind them to prevent material being supplied to them. If a counter-attack is meditated, the artillery of the defence must now

make its plans for changing its role to that of offence.

It will be seen from the above remarks that the principles of the tactical employment of artillery have changed in only two respects, namely, in the abandonment of the preliminary artillery duel, and in the adoption of the barrage.

When, owing to the necessity of using direct observation, batteries came into action in the open, the artillery duel justified the expenditure of ammunition that it entailed. Now that artillery science has perfected indirect laying, it is possible for batteries to conceal themselves and to place their guns in practically shell-proof emplacements. Consequently, batteries are more often neutralised than definitely put out of action, and a preliminary duel would leave both artilleries with their strength very slightly impaired in proportion to the ammunition expended.

### Barrage

Barrage, or curtain fire, is the natural outcome of the ever-increasing efforts to produce greater rapidity of fire, and of the organisation that allows of practically unlimited production and supply of ammunition. The British were the first to employ the "creeping barrage," during the middle phases of the Somme battle. This consists of opening a barrage in front of the attacking infantry and moving it slowly forward as they advance. By this means the defenders are kept under until the actual moment that the attackers are upon them. The object of barrage being to maintain a continuous curtain of fire through which personnel cannot pass, it is best undertaken by the lighter guns, assisted by the light and possibly medium howitzers.

As has been shown, heavy artillery has proved to be one of the most important agents of trench warfare. At the outbreak of war, the advantage

in this arm lay entirely with the Germans. The Allies were faced with the necessity of creating an entirely new branch of their service, and of making provision for the supply of the enormous amount of ammunition that these heavy weapons expend. The success that their efforts have achieved is apparent more to their enemies than to anyone else. The official German excuse for every one of the British or French victories, is always the technical superiority of the Allies; their military writers repeatedly speak of the devastating fire of the Allied heavy guns. The present war may yet end in proving artillery to be the decisive factor of victory.

## PRIZE COURT UPHOLDS RETALIATION ORDER

Sustains Capture Of Vessels Breaking Rules Of British Blockade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 16.—The Prize Court has delivered judgment in a test action in which the validity was challenged of a reprisals order authorising the capture and condemnation of vessels carrying cargoes to and from countries contiguous to Germany unless such vessels first called at a British or Allied port for examination. This order was made in retaliation for German unrestricted submarine warfare.

The Crown showed that the seized Dutch steamer, in the case under trial, was loaded with Belgian coal produced under the control of the German Government. The coal was being carried from Rotterdam to Stockholm, which afforded access to enemy territory.

The President of the Prize Court, after recalling the German outrages at sea, particularly the sinking of the Lusitania, said that in the circumstances the recognised guiding principles of international law justified the order of retaliation against the enemy with the object of curtailing and throttling his trade and good precedents and authority existed for such an order. If the order was justified he was unable to see how it could be said that the inevitable consequences thereby entailed upon neutrals were unreasonable or such as to render the order illegal and the Court condemned the vessel and cargo as a prize.

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Writing to the Duchess of Richmond Captain John Smith said how "in the utmost of many extremities, that blessed Pocahontas the great king's daughter of Virginia saved my life" and to "Princesses Queen Anne of Great Britania" he explained how she hazarded the beating out of her own brains to save mine.

Generous & noble soul whose beauty & kindness captivated all who knew you! An indifferent simile & yet 'tis true that what you were to those early Colonists the Tobacco of your land is to me - 'tis Food if I'm hungry, Cordial if I'm sad, and in any extremity the "Three Castles Brand" will soothe and enlighten me.

There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no Better Brand than the "THREE CASTLES" W.M. Thackeray "The Virginians"

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## ANCIENT CHINESE RITES FORM THEME OF LECTURE

Rev. Evan Morgan Gives Inter-  
esting Talk On Ceremonies  
Of 3,000 Years Ago

A most scholarly as well as diverting paper on the ritualism of ancient China was read yesterday before the Royal Asiatic Society by the Rev. Evan Morgan. The lecturer dealt principally with one particularly famous instance recorded in the history of 3,000 years ago, handling the subject in a way which gave these ancient rites and ceremonies a singularly fresh and interesting interpretation.

Dr. Arthur Stanley presided over the meeting and the address was followed by some interesting discussion in which the Chinese ritualism of today was compared with that of the period covered by the paper. A hearty vote of thanks was voted the speaker at the close of the meeting.

"This has nothing to do with the roads that lead to Rome," the Rev. Morgan said, in part, "but is a great ritualist case that happened in the 13th century B.C. The case is that the duke of the feudatory state of Lu was guilty of a great crime, that of arrogating kingly functions, in offering sacrifice to Heaven, at the Chiao, Wang and Ti, three great imperial sacrifices of ancient times. We should try and enter into this with sympathy; the times were very unlike ours. Europe was without a history, but at this early date Chinese institutions were well organized. At the time national life embraced two great things: the trial of war and the annual sacrifices. Here follows a picture of the mental life and spiritual conditions of the people: the preparations for, and the ceremonies of the great sacrifices."

"The central personality of this case of ritualism is the Duke of Chow: one of the great figures of history: a man of great merit: comparison with Moses: much in common. Both statesmen built the institutions of their countries on law, order, contracts, covenants and built for ever. In contrast those that depended on force, Assyria, &c., have passed away."

"Rites and Ceremonies had a large place in their institutions."

"It comes about in this way that the duke was involved in this case of ritual."

"Ch'eng Wang (B.C. 1115-1079) appointed Duke Chow to the principality of Lu because of his great merit in ruling the empire (during the minority) and ordered that he be sacrificed to by succeeding generations with the ceremonial and music accorded to Kings. Therefore the Duke of Lu, in the first month of spring, rode in the grand carriage to the sacrifice of God at the Chiao with Hou Chi as associate. From the crescent bamboo arm, the flag, with the twelve streamers emblazoned with the sun and moon, was unfurled. These are ceremonies pertaining to the King."

"Chao Pei-hsun says: 'The Chiao is that by which God is worshipped. It was not observed by Lu on the Winter Solstice (to avoid functions exclusively done by the royal house). By divinations the first month of the Hsia Calendar was used, at the opening season of tilling the land."

"Ch'eng Wang was unwise in what he did. In the first place the duke was not entitled to any such honors: for to be associated after death with the worship of God was only possible to Kings, and even though the duke were made an associate at the great ceremony it was an empty honor. Further being a man of great integrity he would never accept such a worship. In the next place, Ch'eng Wang in his desire to honor his uncle was misled by the practices of two other feudatory states, Chi and Sung. These two states celebrated in part the kingly rites. But the cases are not similar. These two states were the descendants of the royal houses of Yu and Hsieh. Lu had no such pedigree and no royal ancestry. Therefore no valid plea can be made for Lu's sacrifice."

"It should be kept in mind that Ch'eng Wang was the emperor of the Shun dynasty, with the capital in Shantung and one of the feudatory states."

"How and when did it come about that Lu received this honor, has been the subject of much writing. The opinions and arguments of many of the Han scholars like Drs. Ch'ing, Lin, Ku, Chang and others were presented and discussed."

"Various mishaps overtook the Lu sacrifices, such as the divinations were inauspicious: the animals died tender horns; all these accidents pointed to the displeasure of Heaven at the sacrifice of Lu."

"Confucius himself was grieved and indignant with Lu for this great impiety. He would leave it if he could. But the condition of the whole empire was demoralized and truth was at a low ebb. But he greatly grieved at the decay of the institutions of Chow. For it means decay of empire, when law and contracts are at a discount."

"The opinions of Ma Tuan-lin the great 12th century A.D. scholar were given. Lu was guilty of the charge. 'This whole subject offers an insight into the meaning and origin of Rites. They are based on some animistic conception; herein lies a very intimate relation between the old case of ritualism and the modern.'"

## Following The Boys In France



These ever-welcome field kitchens follow the American boys in France on the march. Many of the hikes are from twenty to thirty miles, from seaport to training camp, and hot meals are necessary.

## MR. TANG DISAPPOINTED AT HIS VISIT TO JAPAN

Unable To Get Any Satisfaction  
Out Of Cabinet, Says  
Japanese Writer

The Nichi-Nichi of Tokio gives a curious account of the political movements behind the visit of Mr. Tang Shao-yi to Japan.

According to the writer in the Tokio paper, the man who was really instrumental in persuading Mr. Tang to visit this country as Lieutenant General Tanaka, vice-chief of General Staff, who had always been working for a compromise between the North and South, and it was he, according to this account, who sent Lieutenant Colonel Matsui to Canton to induce Mr. Tang to make this visit.

At first Mr. Tang, doubting the sincerity of the Terauchi Ministry, refused to come but when he saw from the recall of Baron Hayashi and the supply of arms affair that Japan meant business, he decided to come over.

But before he reached Tokio, the Terauchi Ministry was reorganized and the situation was worse than ever. Furthermore the strict official surveillance of every act of Mr. Tang's while he has been in Japan is said to have offended him, and when, on the occasion of his visit to the Premier on April 8, he found that the Premier was adopting an attitude of indifference and not showing any inclination to deal properly with the matters at issue, he lost all hope of effecting anything in Japan.

As the result of all this, says the writer, Mr. Tang refused to consider a project for the reconciliation of North and South which was shown to him on behalf of the Government. At first it had been his intention to return to China at once, but now he seems to have some idea of his own, as he is going to leave his present place of residence and rent a house in the suburbs of Tokio to watch developments quietly.

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pointment at the fact that the plots of Potdam agents to divide this nation to any extent have failed.

"The Friends of German Democracy are now circulating a petition calling on the German people to rid themselves of their autocracy and establish a democratic government in Germany as the only guarantee of a permanently peaceful world order. These petitions will be sent into Germany, probably by means of airplanes and in other ways, no matter how much the ruling class and its subsidized press may fear and denounce such a move."

"One significant fact looms up in all the German newspaper comments on the successful mass meeting we held recently in Grand Central Palace. The Cologne Gazette and other papers are especially riled because Herman Hagedorn, Jacob Schiff, Walter Damrosch and Franz Sigel, the son of General Sigel of civil war fame, are enlisted in our cause to promote democracy in Germany. It is an admission that these men are recognized as leaders of thought here, and the vast influence they have is plainly not discounted by the Cologne Gazette."

"The German Imperial Government favors us by bestowing its emity upon the Friends of German Democracy, for in union with President Wilson it is our aim to war on it. The German people, I am certain, will receive our message of democracy in a different spirit."

## French War Funds

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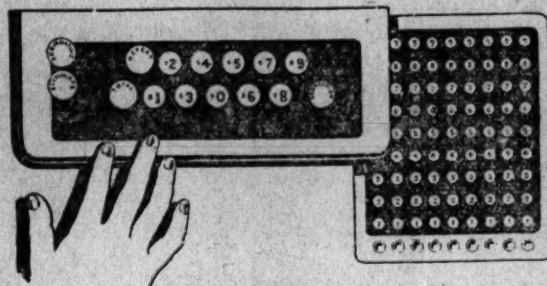
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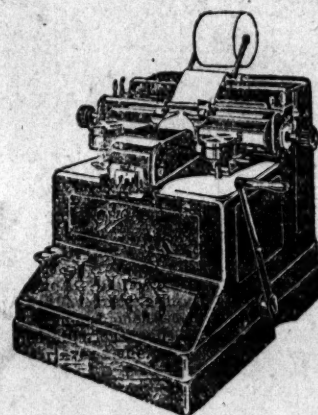
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## The Misunderstood Bolsheviki

By William B. Thompson

This letter, written to the New York Tribune, is intrinsically interesting as a contribution to the literature of the Russian subject by one who was recently on the ground. It is very interesting also in another way. Colonel William B. Thompson is a man of long Wall Street training—a very practical person. He went to Russia on a Red Cross errand and returned an ardent defender of the Bolsheviki. He now is one of their most formidable champions in this country. He was once said to be on the point of giving them a million dollars of his own money to be used for purposes of propaganda in Germany, but whether he did actually do it or not is unknown.

I duly read Professor Petrunkevitch's letter printed in The Tribune of February 5, in which he speaks of the "regrettable misstatements and misinterpretations" made by me in a recent address about Russia. The professor, I am sorry to see, has taken quite some grounds against the idea of a workingmen's government in Russia.

The professor asks whether I know that "the chief objection to Keresky himself on the part of the Bolsheviki was that Keresky stood for war while the Bolsheviki clamored for peace." It is true that this was an objection on the part of the Bolsheviki to Mr. Keresky, though a minor one; their chief objection was that he sought to maintain a coalition government, which included the property owners as well as the working men. I had hoped that Mr. Keresky would be able to carry through this coalition idea to the end, but the Cadets, as the party of property was known, objected to a coalition which included labor, and grew uncontrollable in their objection to his manner of prosecuting the war. The Korniloff and similar counter-revolutionary plots, inspired by the Cadets and, of course, aided by the Germans, were interpreted by the common people as designed to shove the great, rejoicing democracy of Russia back under the restraint of force. These movements terrified the proletariat and made inevitable a workingmen's government, with the propertied class excluded.

Lawlessness Exaggerated  
The professor asks me whether I know of the Petropavlovsk horror, the slaughter of officers at Viborg and Riga and various acts of rape and pillage which have made his face red with shame as a Russian. Of course, I know that some lawless things happened; but a great number that were reported never did happen. They are the inventions of German propagandists and of rival politicians. For instance, I am sure the professor will be glad to have me tell him, from my own knowledge, that the reported outrages of the Women's Battalion, "The destruction of Moscow," and the wholesale massacre of young military officers after they had surrendered never occurred. The killing of the officers at Viborg, Riga and on the Russian ship Petropavlovsk occurred not under the Bolsheviki government, which the professor is depicting, but during the Korniloff affair, two months before the Bolsheviki government was formed. Those outbreaks were due to the excitement and terror of the army and navy at the prospect of a successful counter-revolution.

This morning's newspapers contain a despatch saying that one hundred people were killed in Petrograd riots a day or two ago. I don't believe ten were killed. The same old exaggerations are going on every day, and the pity of it is that apparently most of us continue to swallow these stories whole. As an American citizen interested in helping the Russian situation in a practical way, so as to try mutually to serve my own country and the Russian people, I believe that the Keresky government was going in the right direction. But because the Cadets, the property owning classes and German propagandists deliberately wrecked coalition there is no reason to my mind for abandoning these people. Because they are now trying the experiment of a workingmen's government I see no reason why all the Allies should not give them a square deal.

Other American Observers Concur  
Regarding the professor's argument against the recognition of the Bolsheviki government of Russia, I know that he will be glad to have me inform him of a personal telegram to me dated January 23 from Raymond Robins, of Chicago, one of the well-known public men of his country, now in Russia: "Petrograd, January 23, 1918.—Soviet government stronger today than ever before. Its authority and power greatly consolidated by the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, which was led and controlled by Chernoff as permanent president. Acceptance of this dissolution as final, without important protest, is general throughout Russia. Chernoff's program is not essentially different from the Bolsheviki industrial and social program, but it criticized the Bolsheviki as unable to conclude peace. Had control finally rested with this Assembly under such leadership the chances are that a separate peace

would have been concluded without regard to the principle controlling the Bolsheviki leaders. It becomes increasingly evident that the present leaders, without regard to the consequences, will refuse to abandon the principles adopted in negotiations with the Central Powers. Cannot too strongly urge importance of prompt recognition of Bolsheviki authority and immediate establishment of a modus vivendi making possible generous and sympathetic co-operation. Thatcher and Wardwell concur."

I am sure the professor will be interested in knowing that Mr. Allen Wardwell and Mr. Thomas D. Thatcher, who concur in Mr. Robins's opinion, are both graduates of Yale University, on the faculty of which he is now engaged as professor of zoology. Mr. Thatcher is the great-grandson of Jonathan Day, one-time president of Yale, and is a member of the law firm of Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett, of New York. Mr. Wardwell, in addition to being a graduate of Yale, is a graduate of the law school of Harvard. He is a member of the law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, of New York. These men have been in Russia continuously for the last six months, and have been close and intelligent observers of conditions there.

Modus Vivendi Needed  
There may well be differences of judgment as to whether the Allies should formally recognize the present de facto government in Russia; but as to whether we should make practical President Wilson's glowing words of January 8 and arrive promptly at some sort of modus vivendi with the present ruling party in Petrograd, I think there can be no question. This view is emphasized by the statement that the Germans are again planning to wage war against the Bolsheviki, and even to aid the German troops may be on Russian soil, battling in behalf of the temporary Ukrainian government.

May I quote from an interview printed in The Washington Evening Star of February 5, which I am certain the professor would be glad to read? It is given by Colonel Tchoubaikov, of the Russian General Staff, attached to the Russian Embassy at Washington, the members of which embassy hold their commissions from the late Keresky government. Colonel Tchoubaikov said: "I know Russia and the Russian people. I openly declare that Russia will never have any other government but one which will entirely lean upon the chief part of the population—that is to say, on the peasant and the workman. Even if any other faction should temporarily seize the rule of Russia, it would be instantly put down with great sacrifice on the part of the higher class. At the present time the higher class in Russia is either passive or abusive of the present government, when they should consider it their holy duty to help in the reconstruction of Russia on the most democratic plans, sacrificing even their common welfare to the public good. The wealthy Russian people think themselves unhappy that their lands have been taken away from them. Many American slave owners were also unhappy when their slaves were set free. Now the idea of slave owning is quite incomprehensible to the people of the United States."

From A Follower Of Keresky  
I know the professor would like to have some further testimony from a follower of Mr. Keresky. Dr. David Soskice is a very intelligent Russian, a strong and just man, who has lived for the past seventeen years in England and returned to Russia after the revolution. He became private secretary and chief adviser to Minister-President Keresky under the provisional government, and in view of the fact that he had to go in one direction and Mr. Keresky in another at the time of the November revolution he is not personally very kindly disposed toward the leaders of the present workingmen's government. Yet in The London Observer of Sunday, December 30, 1917, Dr. Soskice said:

"The Bolsheviki, in my opinion, have been and are in close touch with Germany. By that I do not mean to say that the Bolsheviki leaders are German agents. I possess no conclusive proof on that point, and the idea itself seems to me to be unlikely. But judging from many facts which I have before me and on looking carefully into the nature and course of the armistice and peace negotiations between the Bolsheviki and the German government, I have come to the conclusion that the former must have been and are still in constant communication with the German Majority Socialists."

I know that the professor's long stay at Freiburg has made him sufficiently acquainted with the German character to know that an abandonment at this time of Russia by the Allies would be regarded at Potsdam and by the German General Staff with great pleasure, and I am sure that he does not mean that we should cease to assist the Russian people. Surely he must also regret as much as I do the activity of old regime Russian propaganda now actively engaged in a campaign to poison the American mind against the common people of Russia.

WILLIAM B. THOMPSON,  
Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 13, 1918.

## Father Kelly

The American Padre in France

By Patrick MacGill

(Author of "The Great Rush," Etc.)

The mess-sergeant was annoyed, and being annoyed he said angry words as he sat in front of the field kitchen and smoked his pipe of American plug. In such a humor I found him as I went for my walk on a certain Sunday forenoon through the old French town in which an American Brigade was stationed. I had met the mess-sergeant before. In fact he had invited me several times to breakfast in his hut. I was pleased with the invitation and took full advantage of his kindness. Breakfast in the hotel at which I was staying was on the continental plan, embracing nothing more exciting than coffee and bread.

"You do not seem to be in a good humor, Sergeant," I said as I came up to the field kitchen. "It's that Father Kelly, the Catholic Chaplain who has annoyed me," said the mess-sergeant. "He came to me this morning just when breakfast was at an end. 'Can I hold service in the dining hall?' he asked me. 'As you like, Father,' I said. 'But I thought that you were going to do the business in the recreation room.' The mess-sergeant was busy there now, putting on a new platform for the concert tomorrow night," said the priest.

"Well, you can have this shack," I said. "I'll hustle the cooks a bit and get them to make things tidy." So I got the men on the job and in fifteen minutes the room was ready for service. I'm a Catholic myself, but I couldn't go to mess as I was Orderly Sergeant, so I left the shack to Father Kelly.

"I should have had more sense, as I found out afterwards to my cost. The men, most of them, went to communion, and that meant that they were fasting, so when the service was at an end, Father Kelly told them to hunt around and get something to eat. That in a dining hall when the mess-sergeant was out! Gee! they did hunt round the kitchen, and made some meal of the grub that was intended for dinner. When I came back and saw what had happened I cleared out the men quicker than they were ever cleared out of anywhere in their natural life. But Father Kelly was out of it before I came, and lucky job for him too. If he was still there I'd have told him something."

</



## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Shoes And Ships And Sealing Wax

The chairman of the dinner committee of the Sprague Electrical Works convention, left the private dining hall at the Hotel McAlpin (New York) in haste and sought a hotel detective.

"There's a ringer in our gathering," he complained. "He just came in and sat down at a table. We can't begin our business talks until he goes, and we have been singing patriotic songs for an hour."

The "ringer" was hoarsely chanting "Over There" with a look of patient suffering when the detective approached him.

"Isn't this the Home Life Insurance convention dinner?" he asked.

"No, that was last night," he was informed. Whereupon he departed with abject apologies.

"My train was delayed," he explained outside the dining hall, "and I knew I would miss the convention, but I thought I'd get here in time for the dinner. I'm about worn out. I'll bet I've sung a hundred patriotic songs."

Dr. Wilfred Greenfell announces from Ottawa, that seal meat is excellent

eating and urges its sale on behalf of food saving. Life for the earnest food conservationist is becoming a complex matter. If he does his duty and follows the directions of experts, he must raise whales in his bathtub and keep seals in his bathtub and breed fish in the washbowl.

Efficiency was the motto of the burglar who broke into the Automat in New York. He did not descend to the drill and nitro-glycerine performance of the common yegg. Instead, he rolled the safe out of the store, loaded it into a motor truck and carted it away, to be opened at his leisure. He got by this method \$700 in cash and a safe worth at least as much more.

Colonel Guthrie, of the Canadian Black Watch, now lecturing on the war in this country, states that the most tactful man he ever knew was a Cockney private named Watkins.

Watkins was lecturing his mates one day on the need of employing tact in their dealings with the French people.

"Now, got in a bit of a fix the other

day," said Watkins. "I was billeted with a French family, and after I'd been shown to my room I started out for a walk. Well, I 'appened to open the wrong door. It was a bathroom, and there was a lady in the tub. She let out a scream, and it might 'ave been a decently embarrassing situation, but my tact saved the day."

"Well, wot did ya do?"

"I jes' backed out, an' said: 'Pardonez, monsieur.'"

State Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of Colonel Roosevelt, has fathered a measure providing that cats must wear bells hereafter. Won't some legislator, in sympathy with the unhappy feline lot, make it compulsory for mice to wear ear muffs?

For the first time in the history of agriculture, peach growers are approving of the weather. Reports from Medford, N. J., say that the last freezing spell did the fruit men a good turn by killing a number of the buds.

Hitherto, these sudden optimists declare, they have been forced to chin out their trees each year. Now, when labor is scarce, their old enemy, the frost, has turned friend.

St'll the annual report of the peach crop failure is not due for a few weeks yet.

Peach growers and others may gain some comfort from the meteor-

ologists of the curb market, who officially recognised the presence of spring yesterday by arousing the old "egg game" from its winter's sleep.

All yesterday spring revellers were welcoming the vernal season by dropping eggs into the pockets of their fellow brokers. Sooner or later, in the turmoil of trading on the curb, disaster follows. The present price of eggs did not hamper the revel appreciably.

Say this much for the Sing Sing Fraternity. They're an exclusive set. They go through a lot to get into the organisation, and they do not welcome uninitiated intruders.

Twenty State Police rode up to the clubhouse yesterday and demanded shelter for the night, explaining that their instructions were, whenever possible, to put up at state institutions. "Cops are not welcome here, unless they've been caught with the goods," quoth the doorman, "and, besides, every room in the place is taken."

In order to keep Bismarck Avenue, Germania Avenue and Berlin Street from being deserted by their patriotic inhabitants, Indianapolis is about to re-christen these thoroughfares.

Bismarck Avenue will henceforth bear the name of Josephus Daniels. Prushing will capture Berlin Street, and Germania Avenue and other streets of Teuton flavor will be renamed after Indianapolis men killed in France.

Soldat angiais parti.  
N'a plus do bully beef comme  
souvenir.

Madame, your soup's no bonne.  
But if you ask him when or where he learnt it he will either call you a fool or will try to borrow a cigarette from you for he hasn't the ghost of an idea.

## Basil Clarke

A Brilliant War Correspondent's  
Record

Mr. Basil Clarke, who went to Flanders originally for The Daily Mail and later represented Reuters, has written an entertaining and instructive impression of "My Round of the War," which is just published by Heinemann. Its characteristics may be learnt from the author's explanation of his escapades. "It was," he says, "as a journalist's outwitted that I roamed Flanders during those early months of the war—an outwitted moving by stealth in the war zone, hunted by authority though helped by laity, soldier and civilian alike. I broke laws and orders innumerable, as this book shows; my 'official' sins, both of omission and commission, were as scarlet. And I have no remorse, not the slightest."

A Passport But No 'Laisser-Passer'

The original instructions received from The Daily Mail were as follows: "The Germans are on the point of entering Ostend! See if you can get there first and let us have a first-class story." With a passport and no "laissez-passer," Mr. Clarke entered Calais and was advised by the British Consul to start home at once. But he made friends with a French soldier and travelled in a truck with "forty men or eight horses" as far as Dunkirk. He evaded the authorities in France and Flanders for five months—going to the front on an average two or three times a week. He had apartments or hotel rooms in three districts and when things became hot in one place he moved to another. Despite all the drawbacks and difficulties he managed to get his despatches to England. Adventures In An Armored Car With great good fortune Mr.

## Meaningless Ditties The Soldiers Sing

By Vernon Bartlett

(Author of "Mud and Khaki")

The general public has by now learnt that "Tipperary" was a song entirely unknown to the original "Contemptibles" and that the men marched forward from the Marne to such tunes as "Hullo! Who's Your Lady Friend?" and "Hold Your Hand Out, Naughty Boy." But it does not yet know—it will never know—all the extraordinary chants that cheer "Tommy" up as he tramps along the cobbled roads of Flanders or the undulating, chalky highways of the Somme.

Perhaps the most popular of all marching tunes nowadays is "Macnamara's Band," which tells you that "The Prince of Wales to Ireland came, and shook me [Mr. Macnamara] by the hand. And said he'd never heard the like of Macnamara's band."

Personally I rather envy the Prince of Wales, for it would certainly be an honor to shake hands with the man whose melodies have been the marching song of millions in the sucking mud of the Western Front and the choking dust of Mesopotamia, whose song has rung out in the trenches of Gallipoli and, perhaps, even in the sacred villages of the Holy Land.

But the songs most beloved by the

soldiers are entirely meaningless to the lesser mortals. Most of us know that:

Old soldiers never die, never die,  
never die,

Old soldiers never die, they simply  
fade away;

and that the proper thing to do when  
passing a girl on the march is to give  
vent to the chorus:

There she goes, suppose,  
Ooh, ah, ooh ah, ah.

But not many people, I fancy, know  
the song of "The Three Jolly Boys,"  
with a rolling tune and the non-  
sensical words:

Now, you'll pay the rent, Sir, Aye,  
Sir, Aye,

And you'll do the same, Sir, No,  
Sir, No,

Now will he or will he not? Aye,  
Sir Aye,

You cannot deny it, Sir, No, Sir,  
No.

followed by the chorus:

Now one says "Aye" and the other  
says "No."

We are three jolly boys all in a row,  
In a row, in a row, in a row,  
We are three jolly boys all in a  
row—w.

They are as vague of origin as are  
the old Norse sagas, some of these  
strange ditties of the soldiers. Some,  
such as the terrible and inevitable  
"It's only a butiful pletcher in a butiful  
gaolden frime," are frankly Cockney,

and there are one or two in which  
scraps of Yiddish recall to you broad  
Whitechapel High-Street and Mile  
End-road. Others, again, as the  
famous "Wildecorn Fair," bring to  
you the rolling hills, the little quiet  
villages, the old church, and the warm  
glow across the street from the  
windows of the "Blue Boar."

But you cannot even guess at the  
origin of the majority of the soldiers'  
songs. They are picked up Heaven  
knows where, they were composed by  
Heaven knows whom, and Heaven  
alone knows how old they may be.  
There is no need to teach the soldier  
how to sing "The Boys of the Old  
Brigade" or "The British Grenadiers,"  
for these are not satisfying to his in-  
ventive mind; instead of some march  
that he learnt at school you will find  
him picking out on his mouth-organ  
that funny little song, made up from  
the scraps of French that he has  
mastered, which runs:

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## SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

BASEBALL MEN START  
LIMBERING UP FOR PLAY

Few Show At Race Course  
Yesterday; More Expected To-  
day; Sailor Prospects Good

Candidates for the Shanghai Baseball Club will work out at the race track this afternoon at 4 o'clock and there is a bare possibility that the team will hook up with St. John's college nine Saturday afternoon. But few appeared yesterday, but President R. D. Bunn stated that the gang would be out in full force this afternoon.

Sailors from the Monocacy were out for a short practice session yesterday and several men on the Monocacy will be in the lineup of the Gunboat team. The nine will be made up of stars from various ships now in Chinese waters. The sailors have the makings of a great ball club.

Keeler of the Samar and Mack of the Villalobos will be the battery with Selby, formerly on the U. S. S. Brooklyn and now on the Samar playing first, Conrad of the Monocacy at second, Terry McGowan of the Monocacy playing short, and Maloney of the Monocacy at the hot corner. Maloney played with the Shanghai club last season and previous to this he and McGowan were with the Brooklyn club.

In the outfield will probably be Luna of the Quirós, Savage of the Samar and Peterson of the Monocacy. All the men have played here before and the fans are anxious to see them in action again.

The Monocacy has a pretty fair club and will keep things lively until the other gunboats get in port. All are expected to be in the harbor by the time the season starts.

Up the river, Hankow has a classy outfit strengthened by the addition of three college stars who have recently come from the United States to join Hankow firms. The Hankow club would like to play here July 4 and there is a possibility that the club will come to Shanghai for the holiday game.

The Shanghai club will have an addition to the pitching staff if Skinny Hunter, who was formerly a sailor on the Brooklyn and is now here as a civilian, decides to limber up the soupy. Hunter is a crack hurler and would strengthen the local club.

## Golf

## S.R.C. v. Junior Golf Club

The following teams have been selected to play at Hongkew Park next Sunday, Singles and Foursomes. Players kindly arrange their own time.

H. S. Smyth v. J. A. Anderson  
P. W. Reeves v. A. Makintosh  
A. Eek v. D. McAllister  
J. Burnside v. G. H. Hall  
Guy Manwaring v. G. B. Storms  
H. J. Cooper v. A. Taylor  
W. Milner v. Y. Spring  
H. Veitch v. P. B. Critchley  
Frank Jones v. B. Anderson  
A. Elder v. W. R. Kinipple  
R. C. Elliot v. W. S. Campbell  
E. G. Whittaker v. A. Braid  
J. C. Travess v. G. W. Ephgrave  
T. Veitch v. P. George.

## Shanghai Golf Club

The Shanghai Golf Club's April monthly cup will be played for on Saturday and Sunday next under the usual conditions. The schedule has been changed as follows:  
April 20, 21—Monthly Cup.  
April 28—Match v. S.J.G.C.  
May 4, 5—Mixed Foursomes.  
May 12—Club v. Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C.  
May 18, 19—Monthly Cup, 18 holes. Medal. President's Cup 36 holes medal.  
May 26—Match vs. Hungjao G. C.

Carneiro Hearings  
To Take Many Weeks

Six or eight weeks will be necessary to complete the evidence in the preliminary hearings for J. R. Carneiro, Leopoldo Lemos and Romualdo Carneiro, charged with share frauds. Consul-General Jorge d'Oliveira was occupied yesterday in hearing testimony in the case against Romualdo Carneiro and this will be resumed today.

The preliminary hearing in the case of Carlos E. and Francisco E. Carneiro, charged with assault on the Portuguese Consul-General, with intent to kill, will be resumed this morning before Vice-Consul A. M. da Silva. The case will be finished in four or five days and within a week the men will be sent to Macao for trial.

## News Brevities

The Society for Constructive Endeavor will meet tomorrow at 12.30 o'clock at the Oriental Hotel, when a report will be made by the executive committee on the resolution to choose the American Red Cross Society as a channel for the expression of the appreciation of the Chinese people for American friendship.

The North China Insurance Co., Ltd., announces that an interim dividend for the year 1917 has been declared, at the rate of 15 percent upon paid up capital, and warrants payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be issued May 1.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd. will be held at 13 Nanking Road on Tuesday, April 30, at 3.30 p.m.

Dr. Arthur H. Smith, author of "Chinese Characteristics" and "The Uplift of China," will address the American Song Service, Sunday afternoon, April 21, in the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. There will be special music.

Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attaché, will address the Song Service the following Sunday on "The Merchant and the Missionary." Seven Chinese, armed with revolvers, forced their way into a sing-song house at 159 Chekiang Road early yesterday morning and six rifled the house while the other stood guard at the entrance. Money and jewelry valued at \$2,400 was stolen. No arrests have yet been made.

Jewelry valued at \$200 was stolen from a house situated in the alley off Chekiang Road, Louza district, Wednesday night. Three men, one armed with a revolver, robbed the house.

A Chinese clerk employed by the Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd., 6 Kiangse Road, was charged with the theft of the 500 from his employers yesterday in the Mixed Court. The case was remanded for the Swedish Assessor. Another Chinese charged with harboring the accused was remanded to be tried by the same Court.

Dr. Arthur H. Smith, "Old China Hand" and well known writer on China, arrived at Shanghai, Wednesday.

Tientsin papers have announced the engagement of Mr. Vivian Smith, the Deputy Postal Commissioner of Chihli, to Miss Rasmina Hansen of Shanghai.

Mr. J. E. Gibbons, formerly of the Kailan Mining Administration, has received his commission in the Royal Flying Corps after two years of practice. He is the son of Mr. James Gibbons of Peking.

The annual general meeting of the Lawn Bowls section of the Shanghai Junior Golf club will be held at the club pavilion this evening at six o'clock.

## CHINESE IN JAPAN

## Renter's Pacific Service

Tokio, April 18.—The party of Chinese journalists arrived yesterday evening. Elaborate receptions have been prepared in their honor.

Mr. Pan Yuan-lien, the former Minister of Education and Mr. Shih Yi-fing, Chinese Minister to Brazil, arrived this morning.

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(Continued from Page 1)

to be filled up by the Irish manhood wishful to avenge their fallen comrades. It was now clear that no Irish recruits would be conscripted before Home Rule had been passed. The handing over of Ulster was the price to be paid for conscription. But there was no pledge given by the Nationalists that when Home Rule for Ireland had been passed, their objections to conscription would be withdrawn. He hoped Ulster would support conscription but he believed that after Home Rule had been enacted, conscription in Ireland would be more difficult because there would then be an Irish Parliament opposing it. There was nothing Ireland had suffered so much from than the broken pledges of British Statesmen.

Mr. John Dillon: "We are agreed at last on one point."  
Sir Edward Carson concluded with an appeal to Ireland to continue to help in the successful prosecution of the war.

Replying to Sir Edward Carson, the Premier said that if it had been a matter of one or two years, it is possible that no grave consequences would have arisen for Ireland, but what has happened has shown that, if the war is prolonged, the continuation of the state of suspense is a matter of vital interest not merely to Ireland but to the Empire and the world and it was desirable, in the interests of efficiency and the interests of mobilising our forces to the best purpose, that we should settle the Irish question and produce something like contentment in Ireland and good will in America.

## Need of Men Imperative

In introducing the Man-Power Bill, the Government had considered nothing but the best means of prosecuting the war. They were confronted by the need of raising more men because the Germans had just summoned to the colors another 550,000 men for training, for which we had to make ready by the introduction of a measure of a most drastic character. No man who knew the necessity of the case could doubt for a moment that the proposals were

needed to meet the emergency. It was a very far-reaching measure and it would have a crippling effect upon certain industries. The Government included Ireland reluctantly but only because it was convinced that there would be a deep sense of injustice and resentment with regard to the measure unless conscription in Ireland was included.

The Premier said he was told there would be trouble in Ireland. He did not doubt it, but if Ireland resisted this measure it was essential that the conscience of this country should be perfectly clear before any measures should be taken of a stringent character. It was useless passing the bill unless we intended to enforce it. It was useless enforcing it unless behind the Government was the feeling that Ireland had been justly treated. So far, opinion in America supported the justice of the Man-Power Bill, provided self-government was offered to Ireland. This opinion was vital to us at the present time because America's coming to our aid is one of the most remarkable decisions ever taken by any Executive.

## Influence of Wilson

President Wilson's decision was a difficult one but it was the only way in which America could render practical assistance in this battle. The decision, however, was full of difficulty for the Executive.

In the circumstances, America was entitled to expect from the Government of this country—though it could not ask any Government to carry domestic legislation of any particular character—that the difficulties would be smoothed as far as possible.

He was certain that nothing would be more helpful at the present time to secure the full measure of American assistance than the determination of the British Parliament to tender to Ireland. (Cries from the Irish Benches: "Query tender.")  
Mr. Lloyd George continued: The honorable members are simply seeking quarrels where they are not intended. When a Parliament tendered, it tendered in the form of an act. That is the only way in which a Parliament can tender. He did not

speak of the Government tendering but of Parliament tendering.

The best way in which American opinion could be assured that we are dealing fairly with Ireland, was that the British Parliament should tender a measure of self-government to Ireland as would satisfy reasonable opinion in America. He believed we could do that. The Government therefore had come to the conclusion, after the Irish Convention had reported that Irish self-government was an essential war-measure, that it was impossible to face the difficulties in Ireland without a united country behind the Government. Unity could not be attained unless every section felt that justice was done not merely by compelling Irishmen to take a full

share in the burdens of the war, but by securing to them the principle of self-determination for which we are fighting in every theater. (Nationalist Cheers.) We entered the war for that principle and we have never departed from it. He hoped we should be able to enforce it at the Peace Conference.

At the same time, if the Irish members rejected the bill, it would be at their own responsibility.

Mr. Joseph Devlin interrupted with: "Now the cat is out of the bag."  
The Premier said the Government could not possibly have resistance to Home Rule used as a means for defeating conscription. That was why each measure must be taken upon its merits.

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HENRY KOLKER IN THE WARNING  
HENRY KOLKER IN THE WARNING

A VIVID VISUALIZATION OF A WEIRD AND VITAL PLAY

THIS IS A GREAT BOOKING OF A GREAT PICTURE

AND IT IS A FILM YOU CERTAINLY SHOULD SEE

Pathe's American Gazette

Happenings in U. S. A.

Annals of the War

Stirring Scenes on the French Front.

Pathe's British Gazette

Here is news from Old England.

Home Made Pies

Featuring Pokes and Jabs.

FRIDAY  
FRIDAY  
APRIL 19TH  
APRIL 19TH  
20th & 21st  
20th & 21st



TEL. North 2652



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 18, 1918.  
Money and Bullion  
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
@ 107 = Tls. 93.46  
@ 73 = Mex. \$128.03  
Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.7375  
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1807  
Sovereigns:  
Buying rate @ 4/5 d. = Tls. 4.49  
exch. @ 73 = Mex. \$16.14  
Peking Bar .....  
Native Interest ..... .05

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 47.1d.  
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
Market rate of discount:—  
3 m-s. .... %  
4 m-s. .... %  
6 m-s. .... %  
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.  
Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 27.25  
Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4.763  
Consols ..... £ —

## Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/53  
London ..... Demand 4/53  
India ..... T.T. 297 1/2  
Paris ..... T.T. 608 1/2  
Paris ..... Demand 609 1/2  
New York ..... T.T. 106 1/2  
Japan ..... T.T. 43 1/2  
Batavia ..... T.T. 237 1/2

## Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m/s. Cds. 4/73d.  
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/73d.  
London ..... 6 m/s. Cds. 4/8d.  
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/8d.  
Paris ..... 4 m/s. Cds. 63 1/2  
New York ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 111

## CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls. 4 1/2 @ 4/4 1/2  
" 1 @ 50% France 6.61  
" 0.87 @ 100% Gold \$1  
" 1 @ 15 Yen 2.55  
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.54  
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 18, 1918.  
BUSINESS DONE  
Tls. 50.00 cash  
Mows @ Tls. 110.00 cash

## DATED RUBBER ESTATES (1914), LIMITED

Incorporated in Hongkong  
Notice is hereby given that the fourth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 27 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th day of April, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 31st December, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 16th, to Thursday, 25th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
**CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
Secretaries & General Managers.  
17500

## China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling  
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central  
2601, or write to the Head Office,  
10 Canton Road,  
Shanghai.

## "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.  
Seven minutes from Bund by tram.  
Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98  
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

## FRAZAR &amp; CO.

## Hongkong Market

In their report for week ending April 12, Messrs. Mokon and Taylor write as follows:—

Since the date of our last circular the market has more or less been engaged in marking time, a very small business having been transacted, with the exception of Shanghai stocks, which have shown activity.

The influence of March Settlement is still being felt in the market, which accounts more or less for the stagnant state of affairs.

Banks—Hongkong Banks have come to business at \$590 to a small extent.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons at \$320, North Chinas at Tls. 120, Yangtses at \$217 1/2, and Unions at \$200 are all unchanged from last week, with a small business done in Unions at the quoted rate.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires at \$133 and Hongkong Fires at \$303 could be placed.

Shipping.—Douglases are wanted at \$74. This Company advertises an interim dividend of \$4 per share, payable 15th inst. Steamboats have further advanced and have been dealt in as high as \$23 for cash. Preferred Indos are still wanted at \$32 1/2 and Deferred Indos are offering at \$150 with rumors of business being done at considerably lower rates. Star Ferries continue to offer at \$28 and Shells could be placed at 120/.

Refineries.—China Sugars have changed hands at \$80 and \$81. Malabars are wanted at \$29 1/2.

Oils and Mining.—Kallans at 40s, Tronchs at 32s, and Langkats at 18s are all quiet at quotations whilst Raubs are on offer at \$2.85 and Urals have sellers at 18s, and buyers at 15s.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves after business at \$85 are now quoted sellers at \$84. Hongkong Docks have been dealt in as high as \$122 and as low as \$120, the closing rate being \$119. Shanghai Docks have further advanced to a buying rate of Tls. 106 1/4 for cash.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals at \$90, Hongkong Hotels at \$87, and Hongkong Lands at \$85 are all wanted at quotations. Kowloon Lands at \$27 1/2 and West Points at \$78 are quiet with nothing doing. Humphreys continue to have small buyers at \$5 1/2.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric is wanted at \$49 and Hongkong Trams have come to business at \$6.10. China Lights have also been dealt in at \$4.15.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos could be placed at \$9. Dairy Farms are offering at \$29 and Ropes at \$20 1/2. Waterboats have come to business at \$11 and Cements at \$6.90. Providents are wanted at \$7.10. Ice can be placed at \$12. Wm. Powells have advanced to a buying rate of \$8 with shares offering.

Exchange.—The Demand rate on London is 8s. 1 1/4d. and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 6s.

## Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended April 17, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1918.	1917.
Gross Receipts.....	\$53,750.03	\$29,430.81
Loss by currency depreciation .....	7,661.84	6,258.96
Effective Receipts.....	\$26,088.19	\$23,171.85

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation ..... 23.96  
Car Miles run ..... 78,754  
Passengers carried 1,553,499 1,328,572

## Taiping Rubber Estates

At their fifth annual general meeting to be held on April 29, the directors of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd. will submit the following report to shareholders:

Profit and Loss Account:—The Balance to credit of Profit and Loss Account, including an amount of Tls. 2,834.74, Carried forward from 1916 account is ..... Tls. 29,408.93

which your Directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—  
To write off Buildings a/c... 4,234.42  
To write off Machinery ..... 1,302.35  
To Carry forward to 1918 a/c 23,872.16  
Tls. 29,408.93

Cultivation of Rubber:—The property of the Company is fully planted up.  
Output of Rubber:—The output of Rubber for the year under review was 155,040 lbs.

Cost of Production:—The "All in Cost" is shown to be 1s. 6d. per lb. Manager's Report:—Extracts from the Manager's Report as attached hereto give a very full and detailed account of the various matters connected with the Estate, and will no doubt be of interest to Shareholders.

Directors:—In accordance with the Articles of Association Mr. J. Frost retires from the Board but being eligible offers himself for re-election. Auditors:—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson, Chartered Accountants, who offer themselves for re-election.

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 18, 1918.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official  
Shanghai Club 6% deb. @ Tls. 82.00  
Shanghai Race Club 6% deb. Tls. 84.00  
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 115.00 cash  
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 120.00 June  
Oriental Cotton Tls. 50.00 cash  
Oriental Cotton Tls. 55.00 June  
Shanghai Waterworks Tls. 155.00  
Unofficial  
Anglo Javass Tls. 7.50

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. B.....	\$575 B.
Chartered.....	27 1/2
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250
<b>Marine Insurances</b>	
Canton.....	Tls. 320 B.
North China.....	Tls. 125 B.
Union of Canton.....	Tls. 730 B.
Yangtses.....	Tls. 220 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.....	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
<b>Fire Insurances</b>	
China Fire.....	\$133 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	Tls. 303 B.
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.....	Tls. 108
Indo-China Def.....	120s. B.
"Shell".....	Tls. 25 S.
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 40
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 9 1/4 B.
Oriental Cons.....	27s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 6.80
Raub.....	Tls. 2.85 S.
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock.....	Tls. 119 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 107
New Eng. Works.....	Tls. 18 B.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf.....	Tls. 84 S.
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo French Land.....	Tls. 60 B.
China Land.....	Tls. 68 B.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 2
Wahaiwai Land.....	Tls. 10 B.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.....	Tls. 58
China Realty (ord).....	Tls. 58
China Realty (pref).....	Tls. 58
<b>Cottons Mills</b>	
E-wu.....	Tls. 180 B.
E-wu Pref.....	Tls. 97 1/2
International.....	Tls. 170
International (pref).....	Tls. 62 1/2
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 115 B.
Oriental.....	Tls. 51 B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 140 S.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 10 S.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 9.15
Yangtszepoo Pref.....	Tls. 95
<b>Industrials</b>	
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23
China Sugar.....	Tls. 78 B.
Green Island.....	Tls. 6.90
Langkats.....	Tls. 16 1/2
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra.....	Tls. 70 B.
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holtz.....	Tls. 15 B.
Llewellyn.....	\$50
Lane, Crawford.....	\$100
Moutrie.....	\$35
Watson.....	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Weeks.....	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma.....	Tls. 9 1/4
Amberst.....	Tls. 1
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 4 1/2
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 25 S.
Batu Anam 1918.....	Tls. 0.90
Bukit Toh Alang.....	Tls. 3
Bute.....	Tls. 1
Chemur United.....	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 9
Cheng.....	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated.....	Tls. 2.30 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 9
Gula Kalumpung.....	Tls. 6.20 B.
Java Consolidated.....	Tls. 16 1/2
Kamunting.....	Tls. 5 1/2
Kapang.....	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang.....	Tls. 27 1/2
Karau.....	Tls. 11
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 5 B.
Krosgoek Java.....	Tls. 16 1/2
Padang.....	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian.....	Tls. 5 B.
Permata.....	Tls. 2 1/2
Repah.....	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Samagagas.....	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seokee.....	Tls. 6
Semambu.....	Tls. 1 B.
Sonawang.....	Tls. 12
Shanghai Kiebang.....	Tls. 0.70
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref.....	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang.....	Tls. 1.30 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1.68
Sungel Duri.....	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 4 B.
Shai Kalantan.....	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban.....	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taipung.....	Tls. 1 B.
Taroh Merah.....	Tls. 0.90 B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 10 B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2 1/2
Ziangbo.....	Tls. 4 1/4 B.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. and E. Lumber.....	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 7
Shai Elec. and Ash.....	Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 24 B.
Horre Bazaar.....	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury.....	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone.....	Tls. 78 1/2 B.
Shai Waterworks.....	Tls. 165 B.
<b>S. Sellers, Ss. Sales, B. Buyers</b>	
Telephone No. 398	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	

## BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service  
London, April 18.—Today's silver prices were:—  
Bar Silver Spot: 46 1/4 d. steady.  
Previous Quotation, London, April 12:—  
Bar Silver Spot: 46 1/4 d. steady.

## LIBERTY MOTORS FOR U-BOAT CHASE

First Fighting Seaplane To Be Equipped With Them Is Tested Successfully

## FORERUNS A BIG FLEET

Large Shipments Of Airplanes For Army Ahead Of Schedule Is Forecast

Washington, March 13.—America's first fighting seaplane equipped with Liberty motors has been tried out and accepted, it was learned tonight, and a number of the craft are now being delivered for the use of the naval air service. They are the advance guard of a big fleet which will be added to the forces engaged in submarine hunting in the war zone.

A second type of fighting airplane for the American army, known as the Bristol model, has also reached the production stage and a considerable number will become available during the present month. Still another type, a two-seated machine, is being manufactured.

Construction details of these airplanes have not been published. It is known that the seaplanes are substantially similar to the British flying boats and are equipped with two Liberty motors, which provide approximately 700 horse-power to drive the ship. This is understood to be much in excess of the power used in similar British craft and the performance is expected to be proportionately better.

## Last Motor Defect Overcome

In this connection it was learned that engineers of the Aircraft Board have overcome the last minor defect of the Liberty motors, having to do with the lubrication system. A number of motors taken haphazard from the quantity production supply have been operated continuously for many hours without any trouble developing. Officials in close touch with the progress being made on the production of fighting airplanes in this country are still satisfied that the output will tax shipping facilities before July, when delivery in quantities in France has been scheduled. Already the problem of caring for the airplanes on the other side is one to which General Pershing's staff is giving serious thought.

Those produced in the United States are in addition to the fighting aviation equipment to be provided under contract through the French and British Governments. There are indications that this foreign contract work also is not up to the original schedule of delivery. No details are available as to the actual number of machines that will be turned over to General Pershing during the summer.

The success of the Liberty motor is known to have attracted the attention

of both French and British air service officials, and both Governments have had experts in this country studying its construction and the methods of quantity production employed. It is anticipated that a large number of foreign airplanes, particularly British, will be using Liberty motors during the present year. Steps were taken here recently to expedite the delivery of motors for British use.

## New Type to Have More Power

Meanwhile American engineers are devoting themselves to a study of the motor to be used next year, which will show a very considerable increase in horse power over the present twelve-cylinder model. There is now time for a careful study of the various types of motors, both foreign and domestic design, and a decision as to the machine to be made the standard for 1919 will not be necessary before July.

More powerful motors will be needed for machines to carry such armament as General Pershing has proposed. In response to an inquiry some time ago as to the gun power of American fighting airplanes, General Pershing recommended at least two heavy and two light machine-guns, adding:

"We should anticipate the use of three Vickers synchronised guns and three Lewis unsynchronised guns on every airplane."

To carry out such a program larger machines would be necessary, and it is the judgment of officials here that fighting aircraft will increase constantly in size and armament.

## Amusements

## SHOWING

at the

## Olympic Theatre

on

April 19th, 21st & 22nd

and

MATINEE Saturday, 20th

at 4 P.M.

The Colossal Fi'm

## "THE BUILDING

of the

## BRITISH EMPIRE"

Prices \$1.50 and \$1.00

## Amusements

## Two Concerts

will be given by the celebrated  
Cello Virtuoso

## BOGUMIL SYKORA

accompanied by

## Miss Catherine Campbell

The first will be held on

Wednesday Afternoon, April 24

and the second on

A Later Date

which will be announced.

Booking Opens at

MOUTRIE'S TODAY

Regular prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

## VICTORIA THEATRE

## TONIGHT

## NEW PROGRAMME

SHOWING

## "TENNESSEE'S

## PARDNER"

Five Parts Lasky Masterpiece

and

OTHER NEW FILMS

On Friday, 19th

for

ONE NIGHT ONLY

Special Performance

by

THE DUO ALFIERIS

Mandolin and Guitar Artists

## GRAND CONCERT APOLLO THEATRE

## TONIGHT TONIGHT

at 9 p.m.

By the most famous Singer of  
Russian Folk & Gipsy Songs

## MARIA KARINSKAIYA

and the brilliant young Pianist

## Leo Podolsky

Booking at

Messrs. Robinson Piano Company, Ltd.

Prices \$3 and \$1.

Direction: A. STROK.

## AMUSEMENTS



## THE ELDORADO

3 JUKONG ROAD

By Special Request of Our Patrons, we have decided to hold another

## Masquerade Ball

On Saturday, April 20th, 1918

Three Handsome Prizes!

One for the Best Costume! Two for the Best Dancing Couple!

(COMPETITION: WALTZ)

50% of the value of Tickets Sold to be given to the  
Allied Red Cross Funds

TICKETS \$2.00 EACH

Prof. Martinez' Orchestra

Commencing 10 p.m.

## TONIGHT

## TONIGHT

## Harmston's Circus and Royal Menagerie















# Business and Official Notices

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

### The Semambu Rubber Estates Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, 1918, at 3.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 23rd April, to 30th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Shanghai, 19th April, 1918. 17608

### TENDERS

FOR

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT  
TSING HUA COLLEGE

TENDERS will be received by the Tsing Hua College for the Heating and Ventilation, Plumbing and Electrical Installations of the Auditorium and Science Building at Tsing Hua Yuan, Peking.

Plans and Specifications may be had on or after April 20, 1918, by application to the Architect's Office, Tsing Hua College, Peking. 17600

### North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notice to Shareholders.

An Interim Dividend for the year 1917, at the rate of Fifteen per cent upon the Paid-up Capital has been declared.

Warrants for 15s. per share, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Ex. 4/5 1/4 per Tael will be issued on 1st May. The Transfer Books will be closed from 23rd April to 1st May both days inclusive.

By order of the  
Court of Directors.  
H. G. SIMMS,  
Secretary & General Manager.  
Shanghai, 18th April, 1918. 17596

### SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For

Venerical and Surgical disease.  
Man and Woman's disease.  
(studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)  
Charge moderate.

Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE,  
A.M., M.D.  
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road) 17332

### The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantation, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of April, 1918, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from 16th April, to 23rd April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,  
Secretaries & Managers.  
Shanghai, 12th April, 1918. 17519

### The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 29th day of April, 1918, at 4.00 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 22nd April, to 29th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Shanghai, 17th April, 1918. 17578

### A. D. C.

179th PRODUCTION

### "Hello, Shanghai!"

#### A Musical Revue

Book and Lyrics by  
E. P. GRAHAM-BARROW

Music by

M. D. SILAS

IN AID OF

#### Allied War Funds

Tuesday, 23rd April 1918  
Thursday, 25th " "  
Saturday, 27th " "

Booking now open at

MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.  
Seats not taken up within 24 hours will be resold.

By Order

WM. ARMSTRONG,  
Business Manager.  
17483

### FAT PEOPLE

Reduce! Benefit your health! We also cure Rheumatism and nervousness.

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment.

PROF. I. K. SETO,  
25 North Szechuen Road,  
Phone N. 2768.

### Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

#### AVIS AU PUBLIC

Le Public est informé qu'à partir du 15 Avril, les dénominations des Postes de Police la Concession Française sont établies comme suit: Le Poste situé quartier de l'Est continuera à s'appeler Poste de l'Est;

Le Poste Central actuel, situé Avenue Edouard VII, s'appellera Poste Nord;

Le Poste, situé Avenue Joffre, s'appellera Poste Joffre;

Le Poste, situé Route Pottier, continuera à s'appeler Poste Pottier;

Le nouveau Poste, situé Rue Stanislas Chevalier, deviendra Poste Central.

A ce dernier Poste seront transférés à la même date tous les Services (Bureaux du Chef de la Garde, Chef-Adjoint, Chef de la Sûreté, licences automobiles, etc.) installés jusqu'ici dans les locaux de l'Avenue Edouard VII.

Par ordre,

Le Secrétaire du Conseil,  
Signé: G. LAFERRIERE.

### Municipal Council

of the  
French Concession, Shanghai

#### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The Public is informed that beginning with April 15 the names of the police stations in the French Concession will be designated as follows:

The station situated in the Eastern district will continue to be called the East Station.

The present Central station, situated on Avenue Edouard VII, will be called the North Station.

The station situated on Avenue Joffre, will be called Joffre Station.

The station situated on Rue Pottier, will continue to be called Pottier Station.

The new station, situated on Rue Stanislas Chevalier, becomes Central Station.

To the last-named station will be transferred on the same date all the Services (the bureaux of the Chief of Police, the Chief Deputy, Chief of the Surety Office, licenses, automobiles, etc.) hitherto located in the premises on Avenue Edouard VII.

By Order,

Secretary of the Council,  
Signed: G. LAFERRIERE. 17555

### BILL SMITH

says:

"Elephant Head"

THREE STAR

BRANDY

IS

A COGNAC

OF

DISTINCTION

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Agents

### LOST

Notice is hereby given to the public that the undersigned has lost a Bill of Lading No. 1, issued by the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company, calling for 70 packages of crockery marked T. S. Ex s.s. "Kiang Kwan" from Kiu-kiang voyage 30. The said B/L is now declared null and void.

THE SINCERE COMPANY  
(Shanghai) LTD. 17588

### The Shanghai Kiebang Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th April, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statements of Account for the year ended 31st, December, 1917, and to transact other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd April to the 25th April both days inclusive.

By order of the

Board of Directors,  
HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries & General Managers.  
Shanghai, 10th April, 1918. 17486

### Important Notice

In response to numerous requests from local and interior residents

HILL'S BAZAAR WILL

CONTINUE UNTIL THE

END OF THIS MONTH.

HILL'S BAZAAR

119 Szechuen Road.

### Opportunity for Good Investment

Wanted to borrow Tls. 2,500 for one year with interest at 12% per annum. A fantan is offered as security for the redemption of the loan. This covers a piece of land measuring 2m. 2f. 7l. 3h. situated at Poorung, Gee Chang Jai, in the 24th Chu of the 16th pao, No. Yao (22) 216 under holder's name Hsu Chi-hsian, together with more than 20 houses thereon. The tipao will endorse the mortgage deed. A surety may also be furnished. Apply to Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.

### Naamloze Vennootschap Meatschappij Tot Mijne-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Pagar, Lower Langkat, Singapore, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,  
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918. 14944

ZUNG LEE &amp; SONS, (W. Z. Lee &amp; Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

### METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Transports, etc.

FOR SALE

### 2 CYL. 27 H.P. MARINE ENGINE

(with Kerosene Attachment)

Manufactured by the

### ATLAS GAS ENGINE CO., INC.

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### The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli.

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli invites applications for employment under the Commission for a minimum period of one year from men qualified to fill the following positions:

Salary.  
One surveying engineer..... \$800  
One asst. surveying engineer. 500  
8 surveyors at (according to experience)..... 200 to 300

12 asst. surveyors at..... 150  
12 cadets..... 60  
One head draughtsman..... 100  
Two draughtsmen at..... 60

3 tracers at..... 40  
Lodging and travelling expenses of employees whilst in the field will be borne by the Commission and an addition of 25 per cent will be made to the salaries of employees when in the field.

Applications, giving age, nationality and particulars of previous employment and experience, must be addressed to the Secretary to the Commission and must be in his hands not later than the 30th April.

T. S. WEI,

Secretary.

Tientsin, April 1st, 1918. 17437

### Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases and Wassermann Laboratory  
P372 Nanking Road  
(opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily  
Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supt. 17576 A.18

### APARTMENTS

#### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

#### No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946.

To let one large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Facing South. All modern comforts. Suitable for two Bachelors, or small family.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished (fully) flat to let from May 1st (has lift; is over Trust Co., Nanking Road) 4 rooms, fitted bathrooms and kitchen. Including taxes, Tls. 150. Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS. 17602 A.19.

TO LET, in Misison Compound at Pont Ste. Catherine, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, two rooms of the house being occupied by myself, J. W. Crofoot, West Gate. 17594 A.19.

### APARTMENTS WANTED

ALLIED LADY wishes to hear of room, with breakfast, to be let, in house occupied by ladies only. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS. 17537 A.20.

### HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 20 Robinson Road. A residence of eight excellent rooms with attic, garage and outhouses, building thoroughly renovated. Rent Tls. 75. Apply premises or Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road. 17497

MOKANSHAN house to let, J. W. Crofoot, West Gate, Shanghai. 17594 A.19.

TO LET: No. 486 Eugene Bard, from July 1st, superior detached residence. Rent only Tls. 110. Occupant will allow inspection after 12 noon. For further particulars apply to Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road. 17416

### GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED: Small ground floor godown or ground floor godown accommodation on or near French Bund. Offers to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS. 17605

### OFFICES, TO LET

TO BE LET from 1st May, two large offices on second floor of building. Centrally situated. Good light and can be taken separately if desired. Apply to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS. 17587 A.21.

17 MUSEUM ROAD: Offices and godowns on ground floor, to let. Tls. 220 per month. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road. 17530 A.19.

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane. 17604

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: By American firm, experienced Metal, Hardware and Sundries salesman. In replying kindly state experience, references, salary expected, etc., to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS. 17607 A.23.

PARTNER or comrade wanted for taking over of well-known local concern. Capital required Tls. 2,000. Apply to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS. 17601 A.20.

WANTED—Good construction foreman with sawmill experience. Apply to China Import and Export Lumber Co. 17592 A.19.

WANTED: Competent Chinese bookkeeper, who can take complete charge of books. One who has a good knowledge of English, and is a good typist, preferable. Good wages. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS. 17574 A.30.

WANTED: Experienced Chinese stenographer-typist. Must have a good knowledge of the English language. Good wages. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS. 17574 A.30.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

BRITISHER, speaks and writes Chinese, desires position as Interpreter or salesman, 15 years experience in machinery and cigarettes trades, no objection to outport. A1 references. Apply to Box 100, THE CHINA PRESS. 17590 A.21.

BRITISHER aged 18, seeks position as Junior assistant, disengaged end of month. Apply to Box 93, THE CHINA PRESS. 17575 A.19.

JUNIOR office assistant desires immediately engagement. Knowledge of accounts, shipping, customs, typing and general office routine. A1 references, moderate salary. Apply to Box 96, THE CHINA PRESS. 17581 A.19.

POSITION WANTED from 1st May by lady steno-typist. Apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS. 17545 A.20.

### Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One Colt Revolver, .380 bore, six chambered, in lock and key solid oak case, velvet lined, with cleaning tools and 150 cartridges. Price \$50.00. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS. 17608 A.21.

FOR SALE: One billiard table. French, without pockets, complete with two set of Ivory balls and accessories, in first-class condition. Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS. 17599 A.21.

WANTED, second-hand automobile. Touring car, American make, 4 or 5 seats. Must be in very good condition. Reply, giving particulars and price, to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS. 17604

FOR SALE: 12 h.p. Remington heavy duty kerosene marine engine. Complete with reverse gear and all fittings. In A1 condition. Apply C. R. De Witt, No. 38 Rue Baron Gros. 17459

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13